

GENERAL LIBRARY
DEC 8 1920
UNITED STATES

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

VOLUME LVIII. NUMBER 14.
WHOLE NUMBER 2989.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1920.

SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
Special Rate to the Service \$4.



TRADE

TOBIN BRONZE

MARK

Registered in U. S. Patent Office

Non-Corrosive in Sea Water. Readily Forged at Cherry Red Heat
Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Bolts and Rivets. Finished Pump Piston Rods, Valve
Stems and Motor Boat Shafting, ready for fittings. Rolled Plates for Pump Linings, and
Condensers. Descriptive pamphlet giving tests furnished on application.

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY
ANSONIA BRANCH, ANSONIA, CONN., SOLE MANUFACTURERS

At Last the O P M Cigarette

Born of our perfect pipe tobacco O P M and the taste of the man who "rolls his own." The same smooth, satisfying body, the same delightful fragrance that has made O P M a name to conjure with among pipe smokers is characteristic of this new cigarette. There is no change in the blend, but the tobacco is cut especially for cigarettes and is consequently much better suited to that purpose than the original O P M Pipe mixture.

This new product offers to the smoker everything which prompts a man to smoke cigarettes of his own making, with the added improvement of tobacco cut especially for cigarettes, and with no waste or inconvenience.

A stocky, plain end, oval shape

Box of 20 . . . 40c. Box of 100 . . . \$1.90

Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co.

Mail Order Department

Gilbert Place

Boston, Mass.

UNIFORMS

SIGMUND EISNER COMPANY

Red Bank, New Jersey



FIRE ARMS

"The Proven Best by Government Test!"

REVOLVERS, AUTOMATIC PISTOLS
AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUNS

Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

THE BANK OF HAMPTON, VA.

Hampton, Va.

LOCATED NEAR FORT MONROE, VA.

Capital \$100,000.—Surplus \$200,000.—Resources \$3,000,000

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN ARMY ACCOUNTS

NELSON S. GROOME, President

Bethlehem Steel Company

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

Naval, Field
and
Coast Defense
GUNS
and
MOUNTS
Armor
Turrets
Projectiles



Forgings
Castings
Shafting
Rails
and
Structural
Steel

16 Pdr. Field Gun and Carriage

We are continuously manufacturing
ORDNANCE MATERIAL

for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy, and for Foreign Governments.



Look for the
RAYNSTER label

Weatherproof Coats

In civilian clothes or in service, the well tailored man wears a Raynster. Built into the fabric of these weatherproof coats are six layers of light flexible rubber, which assure the utmost protection. There are a host of different styles of Raynsters, in a wide variety of materials and colors. Ask your nearest clothing dealer for a Raynster.

United States Rubber Company

ARMY NATIONAL BANK

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

Catering to Army Men Only

WE PAY 3% ON SAVINGS — 4% ON TIME DEPOSITS

Army and Navy Accounts Receive Special Attention from
ARMY NATIONAL BANK of SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, Oahu, T. H.

and
THE BANK OF BISHOP & Co., LIMITED, Honolulu, T. H.

WINSLOW BROS. & SMITH CO.

Tanners and Manufacturers—Sheep Leathers

NORWOOD — MASSACHUSETTS

Electro Dynamic Company

INTER-POLE MOTORS

Manufacturers of
Superior Electrical Ap-
paratus for 38 years.

Operate at a constant
speed irrespective of load
without sparking.

"INTER-POLE"
and
Induction Type Motors.

VARIABLE SPEED DESIGN.

Ratios: 1-1 1/2 1-3 1-5
1-3 1-4 1-6

Works: Bayonne, N. J.

N. Y. Office: 11 Pine Street

THE FELTERS COMPANY, Inc.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FELTS for all PURPOSES

and

SPECIALISTS to the CUTTING-UP TRADE

NEW YORK — BOSTON — DETROIT — CHICAGO

LOWNEY'S

Chocolate and Cream Bars—

are wrapped in silver foil that gives every protection against climatic conditions—yes—and keeps them fresh at all times.

SUPPLY OFFICERS
at Post Exchanges and
Ship Stores inquire from

THE WALTER M. LOWNEY COMPANY
427 Commercial Street
BOSTON, MASS.



ESTABLISHED 1863

Uniforms FOR OFFICERS OF THE Army and National Guard

R. O. T. C. Schools,
Military Schools, Bands,
Police and Fire Depart-
ments

Makers of the
LILLEY CAPS
Artistic Rank Insignia and Collar Or-
naments—Plated and Coin Silver

Correspondence Requested
**THE
M. C. Lilley & Co.**
Dept. M
Columbus, Ohio

MILITARY BOOTS

Greatly Reduced to

\$32.00 Including
War Tax

(Formerly \$40.80)
Made to Measure

In the following Leathers:

Shell Cordovan Light Willow
Dark Willow Tan Russia
Elk Hide

Also 10% Discount on all high and
low shoes.

Special attention to Ladies Boots
Write for Measurement Blank

E. VOGEL, Inc.
48 Vesey Street, N. Y.
One Flight Up

Army and Navy Headquarters
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



HOTEL CLARK

**POSITIVELY
FIREPROOF**

THE POPULAR REN-
DEZVOUS FOR ARMY
AND NAVY PEOPLE—
555 Rooms—each with
private bath.

EUROPEAN PLAN.
Convenient to all points.
Hotel Clark Bus
meets trains.

HILL STREET
bet. Fourth & Fifth

F. M. DIMMICK, Lessee and Manager

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

December 4, 1920.

Serial Number 2980.

Office, 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. A special rate of \$4.00 per year for individual subscriptions is offered to those who are or who have been in the National or State Services, their families and immediate connection.

Entered as second class matter June 25, 1879, at the post office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

HISTORY OF THE 107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

In the History of the 107th Infantry, U.S.A., which formed part of the American Expeditionary Force, is presented one of the best stories so far published of the participation of any single American organization in the World War. Due, no doubt, in part to the fact that several of those who had to do with the preparation of this volume, just issued, were, before the war, experienced newspaper men, its pages, as might be expected, are filled with well written stories and data concerning this famous New York regiment from the time of its organization until its demobilization. It should interest soldiers and civilians alike.

The book was prepared under the direction of Col. Mortimer D. Bryant, who commanded the regiment in France for a time and who brought it home; the historian is Gerald F. Jacobson, who was the regimental supply sergeant, assisted as editors, by Leslie W. Rowland and Harry T. Mitchell, non-commissioned officers, and a group of individual company historians and artists. The entrance of the regiment into the Federal service, its training at Camp Wadsworth and its departure for and arrival in France are narrated, followed by its movement to the front, where it had its first experience of trench duty and actually entered upon its Great Adventure. All this is told in detail, but in a style not wearisome. Undoubtedly one of the most important and at the same time interesting chapters is that relating to the report to G.H.Q., A.E.F., of Lieut. Col. Wade H. Hayes, attached to Gen. John J. Pershing's headquarters, on the operations during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, and dated Oct. 15, 1918. Much of this has not before been made public. Lieutenant Colonel Hayes is now colonel of the 7th Infantry, New York Guard. His report was based upon an extensive personal reconnaissance of the ground over which the operations were conducted, and is in substance a compilation of the statement of facts and opinion made by the commanding generals and chiefs of staff of the 2d American Corps, the 27th and 30th American Divisions, the commanding general of the Australian corps, the chief of staff of the 4th British army, brigade and regimental commanders of units engaged and of various other officers. In the attack of Sept. 20, 1918, on the Hindenburg Line the 27th Division was assigned twenty British tanks, manned by American personnel. "Seventeen of these were destroyed in the advance by mines placed several months before by the British, the presence of which had not been made known to the tanks. This practically eliminated the tanks from the advance before they had progressed more than about 100 yards from the jump-off tape," wrote Colonel Hayes. He adds that "early reports indicated that the 27th Division had failed to mop up properly in the rear of the leading waves of attack. Since the organization of the defense system which they attacked had become better known, it is apparent that to mop up this ground properly would have required all the troops that were in the attack. This is borne out by the fact that it required an Australian division and a part of the 27th Division most of two days to complete this mopping up." Elsewhere the report states: "It appeared at first that the impetuous advance of the leading elements of this division was a waste of men and caused undue casualties. It is now demonstrated that this was not the case, and the fact is that the men rushed through and by keeping the enemy continuously engaged in violent combat throughout the entire depth of this highly organized position, he was prevented from taking any means to hold up the advance of the 30th Division and the 9th British corps, to the right." Further, he says: "Aside from the feeling of international amity that exists between our troops and the British army in this sector, it would have been obvious to a most casual observer that the impression made upon the British by the men of the 2d American Corps was exceptionally favorable."

The volume contains copies of the letters of commendation the 27th Division received at headquarters from high Allied officers, regimental and divisional citations of officers and men of the regiment, a list of decorations awarded them, which included: U.S., three Congressional Medals of Honor, one Distinguished Service Medal, sixty-seven Distinguished Service Crosses; British, one Military Cross, six Distinguished Conduct Medals, thirty-five Military Medals; French, three Médailles Militaires, forty-eight Croix de Guerres, and Montenegro, three Conduct Medals. Chapters are devoted to the field and staff, non-commissioned staff, regimental intelligence section, individual companies, the band, sanitary detachment, supply company and machine gun company. The total casualties of the 107th were 1,962, of whom 428 were killed in action, 105 died of wounds, forty-six of disease, one drowned, 1,298 wounded, 189 gassed. There is a record of officers assigned to the regiment, company rosters, a memoir of Chaplain E. F. Keever, and a large and interesting collection of photographs of officers and men of the regiment, scenes at New York, Spartanburg, in France and Belgium, together with many maps and charts. The book is published from the 7th Regiment armory, New York city.

FOR AMERICANS WHO FOUGHT IN FRANCE.

General Mangin, of the French army, is arranging for the collection of subscriptions for a monument to American volunteers who fought with the French army, to be erected in the Place des Etas-Units, Paris, says a press message from that city. The monument, which is to cost \$100,000, is to be the work of the well-known French sculptor, Boucher. No foreign subscriptions are to be accepted. Once each year a military ceremony is to be held before the monument, and after a funeral march has been played the officer in command is to read the names of the dead American volunteers. As each name is called the response, "Dead on the field of honor," will be made. The French troops will then march past the statue and present arms.

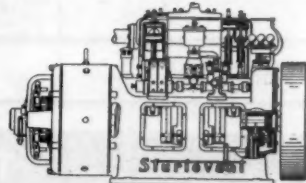
Sturtevant

(REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)

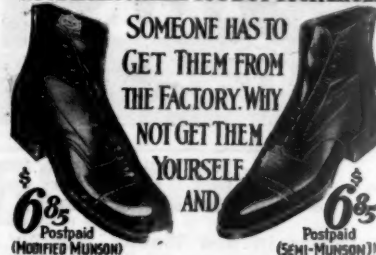
GASOLINE ELECTRIC SETS

In use for many years by various Government departments. A compact, light weight, quiet, and reliable set of the highest quality. Catalog No. 255.

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.
HYDE PARK, BOSTON, MASS.



GET THEM FROM THE FACTORY YOURSELF
NO MATTER WHERE YOU BUY YOUR SHOES



SAVE JOBBERS, RETAILERS, and
STORES COSTS and PROFITS

The Army adopted the Munson last for its effect on the wearer. Our "MODIFIED MUNSON" shoes combine comfort and style and are particularly suited for the man who is on his feet continually.

The "SEMI-MUNSON" is the most popular shoe ever produced. It meets the call for a handsome, well fitting shoe. We have made both these models for the shoe trade and the wearers paid \$10 to \$12 and up for them at retail. We are now the only manufacturers selling direct exclusively. Both models are blucher style, of Finest Dark Mahogany Leather, Goodyear Welt Soles of Best Natural Grain Oak, Extra Heavy Quality Duck Lining, Wingfoot Rubber Heels.

SEND NO MONEY A postal stating model ("Modified Munson" or "Semi-Munson") size and width will bring you a pair from our Brockton factory. Pay Postman only for shoes. We pay the postage. Compare them with all other shoes as to price and workmanship. If not entirely satisfied send them back and we will immediately refund your money.

THE "ONE" SHOE CO. DIVISION N. 48
BROCKTON, MASS.



Capital
\$500,000.00

Aldine Trust Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Special attention paid to accounts of officers
of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

Will care for securities without charge and
make collections at nominal cost.

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

37th and 38th Sts.

New York

A Store of Individual Shops
Exclusive Apparel for
Women, Misses, Girls, Boys, Infants
At Moderate Prices

Men's Shops

2 to 8 West 38th St.
Street Level

Clothing

Furnishings
Shoes, Hats



If you are a Member of the Association of Army and Navy Stores, Inc., send your receipted bills, cash slips or statements for your membership saving to their home office at 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

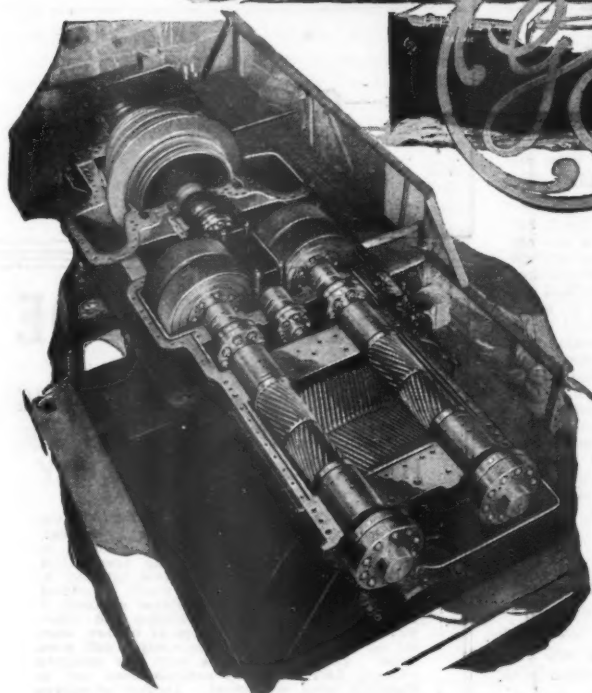
A trustworthy turbine is entitled to have its power applied to the propeller by a gear transmission system as good as the turbine itself



WHERE GEARS WERE MADE IN SCHENECTADY DURING THE WAR



HOBGING GEARS IN ERIE SHOP



DOUBLE REDUCTION, TWO-PLANE 1915 TYPE GEAR AND TURBINE WITH COVERS REMOVED

A Ship's Strong Right Arm

THE 1920 Double Reduction, Two-Plane Type, Speed Reducing Gear is a crowning achievement of the General Electric Company after years of making ship propelling machinery. Today, the Company has more Marine Gears on the seven seas than all other makers combined.

The original two-plane, double reduction gears such as this Company introduced to the world, have proved themselves reliable in hard service since 1915.

This reliability is made nearer absolute in the 1920 type.

As compared with the 1915 model, the gear length is reduced, tooth pressures are lowered, tooth shapes altered, and hinged covers provide greater accessibility. New type pin couplings are used.

G-E Marine Geared Turbine Record In U. S. Merchant Marine

Units in Service, 288 D. W. Tonnage, 2,588,529
H. P. Capacity, 829,100 Miles traveled, 16,780,000

The nation had 144 Marine Geared Turbine merchant ships in operation during the war—G-E equipment on 95 rendered 81 per cent of the total service.

General Electric Company

General Office
Schenectady, N.Y.

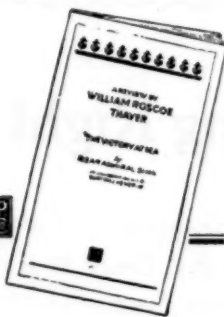
Sales Offices in
all large cities

IN the November issue of **THE WORLD'S WORK** appeared a review of such extraordinary interest that we have made an attractive booklet of it, believing that many who missed it in **THE WORLD'S WORK** will enjoy reading it in this convenient form.

We will gladly send you a copy gratis, if you will fill in and mail the coupon below.

A Review by
WILLIAM ROSCOE
THAYER
of
"THE VICTORY
AT SEA"—
—Admiral Sims'
own story.

A most readable account of our Naval activities during the war, of great historic value.



DOUBLEDAY,
PAGE & CO.
Garden City, N. Y.

Please send me gratis, William Roscoe Thayer's review of Sims' book, "The Victory at Sea."

Name
Address
A.N.J. 124

U. S. Army & Navy Uniforms and Equipment

CAMPAIGN RIBBON BARS
ALL CAMPAIGNS—ALL COMBINATIONS
Single Ribbon Bars.....25c | Triple Ribbon Bars.....80c
Double Ribbon Bars.....40c | Quadruple Ribbon Bars.....90c
Stars 5c each additional

When ordering a combination of bars specify in which order they should be placed on bar.
Large fully illustrated catalog sent on receipt of 10c in stamps

ARMY & NAVY STORE CO., Inc. 245 W. 42d St., New York
The firm with a National Reputation (ARMY AND NAVY BUILDING)
Do not confuse this store with concerns of a similar trade name.
N.B.—We have been engaged in this business for over 30 years.

Felts for All Purposes

American Felt
Company

100 Summer St., Boston 114 East 13th St., New York
325 South Market St., Chicago

THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR

West Point—Annapolis
COLLEGE

ALSO
Catalog W. P. and full information upon request.
NEW YORK PREPARATORY SCHOOL
(32nd Year) 72 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK

THE NEW EBBITT

Washington, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS
When you come to the National Capital stop at the
"Service House."
G. F. SCHUTT, Proprietor.

SOLDIERS' HOME, ANNUAL REPORT.

Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., makes his annual report as president of the Board of Commissioners of the United States Soldiers' Home, D.C., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, under date of Sept. 1, the document containing the report of the annual inspection of the Home by the Inspector General of the Army. General Bliss, who has been governor of the home since May 1, 1920, succeeding Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., states that of the 1,807 beneficiaries of the home on the rolls on June 30, 1919, there was left a total on the rolls on June 30, 1920, of 1,110, the difference being caused by the withdrawal from the home during the fiscal year of 382 beneficiaries; 118 dropped, dismissed, etc.; 121 died; and 76 transferred to permanent roll. Changes during the year in members of the board of commissioners and officers of the home have been as follows: General Bliss succeeded General Young as governor, as noted; Major Gen. William M. Black was relieved from duty as Chief of Engineers and Major Gen. Lansing H. Beach was detailed as Chief of Engineers, Jan. 9, 1920; Major Wilson C. von Kessler, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was relieved from duty at the home April 22, 1920, and was dropped from the rolls of the home on May 14, 1920; Major Edward M. Welles, jr., M.C., U.S.A., reported for duty at the hospital, June 24, 1920; 1st Lieut. James H. Hudnall, M.C., U.S.A., reported for duty at the hospital, May 3, 1920; 1st Lieut. Charles S. Moss, M.C., U.S.A., resigned from the Service and left the home, April 10, 1920. The board of commissioners of the home now consists of the following officers: Major General Bliss, president; Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, J.A.G.; Major Gen. H. L. Rogers, Q.M.G.; Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, The A.G.; Major Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, Surg. Gen.; Major Gen. Lansing H. Beach, Chief of Engrs.; Major Parker W. West, retired, is deputy governor of the home; Brig. Gen. Isaac W. Littell, retired, secretary-treasurer; Col. Henry P. Birmingham, retired, attending surgeon. There are individual reports of the financial and other statistics of a general nature signed by General Bliss; the report of secretary-treasurer made by General Littell; of the attending surgeon made by Colonel Birmingham; and of the inspector General signed by Col. W. T. Wood, U.S.A., acting I.G. An unusual feature of the report is a letter from Secretary Baker to General Bliss complimenting the board on the conduct of the home, Mr. Baker's remarks being based on the satisfactory report of the Inspector General.

LAST OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS DISCHARGED.

All selective service conscientious objectors imprisoned during the war have now been released from custody, Secretary of War Baker announced on Nov. 24. A total of thirty-three, the statement said, have been discharged by recent orders. "The cases of the thirty-three conscientious objectors who remained in custody some weeks ago have now been finally reviewed by the Secretary of War," Mr. Baker's statement said, "on the recommendation of The Adjutant General's Office, and the remainder of sentences remitted and the men discharged. Each case has been considered on its merits and the principle on which they have been considered is to remit so much of the sentence as exceeds the normal peacetime penalty for the offenses charged. The major part of these men have been in confinement for more than two years. Those last discharged were men who had refused to do any sort of work while in confinement. Benjamin J. Salmons, whose case has attracted some attention, was the last case disposed of by reason of the fact that legal proceedings instituted in the civil courts have delayed consideration of his case." Salmons attracted attention by going on a "hunger strike" at Fort Douglas, Utah. He was transferred to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., where he was still a prisoner on Nov. 25.

NORTH SEA BARRAGE COST ARRANGED WITH BRITISH.

The U.S. Navy Department finally has agreed to pay the British government \$900,000 (\$4,500,000 normally) for the civilian labor, material, transportation and port and shore station facilities supplied in connection with laying and taking up the great North Sea mine barrage, according to a London dispatch to the New York World of Nov. 23. The British originally claimed £1,250,000 (normally \$7,250,000), including charges for enlisted labor loaned to the United States for the work. When American officials pointed out they were not charging for work done by their enlisted personnel at Queenstown and other naval ports, the British dropped that part of their claim. As the British originally opposed the American barrage plan, the Americans agreed to pay for services the British had to supply. When the two governments began to settle the bill after the armistice, the British then proposed to divide the cost on something like an even basis. But the U.S. Navy Department preferred the original agreement rather than to set a precedent on which Britain could make future claims for a similar apportionment of other war expenses.

SALE OF WAR SUPPLIES TO FOREIGN NATIONS.

There has been turned over to the United States Treasury the sum of \$563,032,739.63, represented by foreign securities, derived from the sale of surplus war supplies of the United States, according to a recent report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The report indicates that out of the twelve countries purchasing the war material France has purchased to the value of \$400,000,000, which is \$342,370,269 in excess of the next highest country, Poland, which purchased materials worth \$57,629,731.84. Russia ranks the lowest on the list of buyers with securities amounting to \$406,082.30. Other countries which made the purchases are Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Roumania, and the government of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

LONG DISTANCE MESSAGE FROM PLANE.

The Signal Corps of the Army has recently developed a transmitter for use on airplanes, a test of which was recently made from a plane at Dayton, Ohio. During the test telephonic communication was had from the plane in the vicinity of Dayton to the receiving station at Bellefonte, Pa., a maximum distance of 400 miles.



Chocolate Bars

Delicious over there
Better over here

Beacon Chocolate Co., Boston, Mass.

One of the most important features of

SHIP CONSTRUCTION
is the
POWER PLANT EQUIPMENT

We can supply any valve or fitting for ship use.

1855—**CRANE CO.**—1920
836 S. Michigan Ave.
Chicago

Branches in 57 leading cities.

LETH—R—FUDE

(Leather Food)

for CLEANSING and PRESERVING
SHOES, PUTTEES, LUGGAGE,
HARNESS AND SADDLERY

Free Sample on Request

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN—here's the only complete preparation for use on leather. Soaps merely cleanse, making it necessary to apply an oil or other softening agent after "washing." **LETH-R-FUDE** saves half the labor and produces double the result. Cleanses leather and, in addition, nourishes or feeds it with the necessary oils,—neatsfoot and cod—which penetrate the substance of leather, leaving no grease on the surface—only a soft gloss finish. Containing only a very low moisture content, **LETH-R-FUDE** outlasts soap and is therefore more economical. Another advantage of **LETH-R-FUDE**: contains no free alkali to attack the natural oils in leather. Buy **LETH-R-FUDE** at your post exchange; or write direct to us, inclosing 65c for a full-size can, postage prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

TO EXCHANGE OFFICERS.—You will find a ready sale for **LETH-R-FUDE** with repeat orders.

LETH-R-FUDE LABORATORIES J
Room 501 Clinton Bldg. Newark, N. J.



Victory Medal-Case

A permanent case for display and preservation of your medal.
Descriptive circular upon request

International Model \$1.00
(Postpaid in U.S.A.)

THE VICTORY MEDAL-CASE CO.
P. O. Box 551, Buffalo, N. Y.

M. M. Rutchik

Specializing in

Surplus and Salvage Stocks

8-10 West 3rd Street, New York City

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Established 1863.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1920.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. Matter for publication should be written legibly and on one side of the sheet. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. A special rate of \$4.00 per year is offered to those who are or who have been in the National or State Services, their families and immediate connection. As the purpose of this special rate is to encourage individual subscriptions the offer does not include organizations of any kind. Subscriptions at special rates are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage \$1.50, Canada \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash if sent by registered mail. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the JOURNAL.

This newspaper is owned and published by W. C. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York; Willard Church, president and treasurer; A. M. Church, secretary. The address of the office is the office of this newspaper.

ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS NOTE THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

AIR SERVICE FIELD OFFICERS' SCHOOL.

To carry out the general policy of progressive training established by G.O. No. 112, W.D., 1920, the Air Service has obtained approval of the War Department for the establishment of special Service schools of the Air Service, as follows: Pilots' schools at Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., and at March Field, Riverside, Calif. Pursuit school at Rockwell Field, Coronado, Calif. Bombardment school at Ellington Field, Houston, Texas. Observation school and Communications school at Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla. Engineering school, McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio. Storekeepers' school at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. Photograph school at Langley Field, Hampton, Va. Mechanics' school at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas. Balloon schools at Ross Field, Arcadia, Calif., and Lee Hall, Va. Airship schools at Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, and at Langley Field, Hampton, Va. Air Service Field Officers' school at Langley Field. The object of this latter school is the instruction of field officers of the Air Service in the proper methods to be used in the employment of Air Service troops in time of war and their training in time of peace; to train officers to become squadron commanders and staff officers; to train future commanding officers in the fundamental duties of command of the larger units; to study aerial tactics with a view to foreseeing future changes and establishing a sound tactical doctrine throughout the Air Service; to secure by interchange of personnel closer liaison with other arms of the Service; to prepare officers of the Air Service for entrance into the General Service schools so that they will suffer no handicap of training as compared with officers of other arms also attending General Service schools. The course of instruction will extend over one academic year and the faculty will be similar to that prescribed by the Army School of the Line.

As a matter of policy, it will be prerequisite to assignment of an officer to command of the larger units, or to higher staff work, that he be a graduate of the Air Service Field Officers' School. For the present, however, officers above the rank of second lieutenant will be detailed upon recommendation of immediate commanding officers and the Chief of the Air Service. Such details will, of course, be made in accordance with special regulations for the school and in the best interests of the Service. In future any officer assigned as a student must have completed training at a pilot school and a specialized school in case of heavier-than-air officers, or must have completed balloon observer and airship pilot training in case of lighter-than-air officers, and must have had at least one year's service on active duty in the field, or be specially selected to attend the school by the Chief of Air Service. In addition to these qualifications, officers on duty with training and tactical units must be specially recommended by their field or post commander, or in the case of staff officers on duty in the office of the Chief of Air Service or other staff officers, must be specially recommended by their immediate commanding officer and the recommendation approved by the Chief of Air Service. Fundamental training in military subjects and in special technical and tactical subjects necessary for the Air Service will be given in the specialized schools. They will also give basic training peculiar to the Air Service in primary flying, specialized flying, radio, armament, photography and engineering. The course at the Field Officers' School for the academic year 1920-21 was opened Nov. 10, but it is probable that a shorter course will be offered for officers who will be assigned to the School of the Line from the Air Service for the academic year 1921-22. Applications for the Field Officers' School, class of 1921-22, may be submitted up to May 31, 1921.

THE OLD AND TRIED MEN.

"Again is the question of shortage of officers concerning the War Department," writes a correspondent, "and the suitability of men for 'officer material' brought up. Why cannot it be a 50-50, or even a 75-25 proposition in allotting commissions—a leaven of the old and tried men? Why scrap men of forty-two or thereabouts whose sole profession is that of arms? No business organization in civil life does it. The writer was not eligible for com-

mission in the Regular forces because he was near retirement as an enlisted man, at age forty-one. He now has a position paying \$3,500—this in addition to his retired pay as warrant officer. At the time he would have been glad to remain in the Service as an officer, but would hardly consider it now."

FEDERAL TROOPS IN CIVIL DISORDERS.

The value of the Regular Army in putting down civil disorders is again demonstrated by the fact that Governor Cornwall, of West Virginia, has for a second time within a comparatively short period requested the War Department to send troops to the Mingo county coal zone, to aid the state authorities in maintaining order. When the Federal troops were first sent to the disturbed zone early in the past summer, at the request of the governor, they quickly established law and order, and maintained it to the highest degree. Since the Federal troops departed from the Mingo county coal zone some six weeks ago, many lawless acts have been committed against property incident to labor troubles, and a number of persons have been shot and killed, and others wounded. The Governor found it impossible to get a sufficient number of deputy sheriffs to help the state troopers, and in response to a request from Governor Cornwall, a provisional battalion of U.S. Infantry from Camp Sherman, Ohio, under command of Col. Herman Hall, U.S.A., arrived at Williamstown, W. Va., Nov. 28, and at once took up the duties imposed upon them, under the declaration of martial law announced by the Governor. In his announcement Governor Cornwall stated that "until further notice the county of Mingo will be under the direct charge of the commanding general of the 5th Army Corps Area, who has full power and authority to establish peace and order in said county by such means as he may deem best in the interest of good government and the laws of the land."

Colonel Hall established his headquarters in the County Court House and issued a proclamation in which he forbade public assembly, except such meetings as might be held in regularly organized churches. He prohibited parades or demonstrations against the authorities, and stipulated that no persons other than officers of the law and the militia would be permitted to carry fire arms or be in possession of explosives. All places of business, shops and theaters were permitted to remain open, it was stipulated, but the people generally were admonished to comply carefully with the military regulation and to preserve good order. It is this firmness in dealing with lawlessness right at the start that puts down mob law, and establishes law and order with the least chances for bloodshed. The turbulent characters realize that if they commit overt acts in defiance of military law they will not be handled with kid gloves.

ARMY NOTES.

Transport Sailings Schedule.

The Transportation Service of the Quartermaster Corps recently has arranged to alternate the new Army transports, St. Mihel and Cambrai, between New York and Antwerp and New York and the Panama Canal monthly, so as to leave New York on the tenth of each month, instead of the twentieth as heretofore. If the tenth happens to be a holiday or Sunday, the sailing will be on the twelfth in order that passengers reporting for transportation may not be required to spend unnecessary time in New York city prior to sailing. The port of New Orleans as an Army transport terminus has been discontinued. Six new transports of Class B type recently have been completed and turned over to the Army Transportation Service, of which the Cantigny was the first. The Chateau-Thierry and the Somme will be laid up in reserve, as also the Northern Pacific, which is too costly to operate when smaller vessels are available. The Princess Matoika and the Antigone are being turned back to the Shipping Board, and the Heffron will be turned back as soon as she arrives from Trieste. Transports Logan and Buford are to leave New York in the near future with freight for the Pacific, where they will remain in the Transport Service. They will not be able to carry any passengers on this trip. The freighter Wheaton is expected to bring from overseas early in December between sixteen and seventeen hundred bodies of soldier dead. It is planned to arrange for the return of about five thousand bodies a month a little later on. Already there have been approximately 11,000 returned, the most of which have been sent to relatives or disposed of according to their directions. In a few cases, however, difficulty has been experienced in obtaining shipping instructions on account of inability to get in touch with the relatives, they having moved away from the address on record.

Operation of New Laid in Army Nurse Corps.

Miss Julia C. Stimson, superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, who recently made an inspection tour of Army posts, reports that the recent legislation affecting the Army Nurse Corps is working out satisfactorily. Miss Stimson said: "The ease with which the new regulations have been taken up and are being administered was in evidence at all the hospitals." Plans are under way to give widespread publicity in respect to the advantages offered by the corps and the Army School of Nursing to stimulate applications for appointment.

Annual Order to School of Line.

The War Department has approved a recommendation that the order detailing officers to attend the 1921-22 class of the School of the Line be issued on April 1, 1921. It will also be the policy for future years to issue such order not later than April 1 each year. This is done in order that such officers as are not to be detailed to attend the next ensuing course at the Special Service schools may know this fact well in advance of the opening of the full term, so that they may take advantage of the course, of home study issued by the faculty of the School of the Line through the medium of a mailing list.

Special and Summary Courts-Martial Exemptions.

Regulations approved by the President, under Articles of War 13 and 14, and published under his direction for the government of all concerned, will soon be issued by the War Department. These regulations will provide as follows: Effective Feb. 4, 1921, the following classes of persons are exempted from the jurisdiction of special courts-martial: Officers, members of the Army Nurse Corps, warrant officers, Army field clerks, field clerks Q.M. Corps, and cadets. Effective the same date the following will be exempted from jurisdiction of summary

courts-martial: Non-commissioned officers above the rank of corporal, that is, enlisted men of a grade higher than the "fifth grade" as defined by G.O. No. 36, W.D., June 19, 1920. Non-commissioned officers sentenced to reduction will be reduced to the grade of private, and not to the grade of private, first class.

F.A. to Develop Horseshoe Instructors.

It is expected thirty-five enlisted men of the Field Artillery, probably all from new recruits, will soon be sent to the Fort Sill Field Artillery School to take the horseshoe's course. If selections are made from any particular regiment regulations require that they be returned to that regiment after completing the course. This difficulty is overcome by detailing recruits just entering the Service to take the training in horseshoeing, and it is hoped a sufficient number out of the thirty-five to be selected will qualify to be retained at the school as instructors.

Field Artillery Short of Officers.

Difficulty is being experienced by the Field Artillery in getting enough officers for the regiments to properly instruct the large numbers of new recruits. In spite of the acute situation, it is thought there can be no material relief before the next examinations for commissions have been completed, which it appears now will not be much before the end of February.

Meteorological Detachments, Signal Corps.

The War Department has announced that small detachments of enlisted men of the Signal Corps are being assigned to station at a number of military posts, camps and stations for meteorological work. These men are required to make simultaneous observations of meteorological conditions at specified hours, at least twice daily, to make certain computations therefrom, and to code and telegraph these to Washington, D.C. In addition local reports, as desired by commanding officers or persons designated by them, are prepared. These may contain data regarding ballistic winds for use of the Artillery, wind direction and speed at given levels for use of the Air Service, or surface conditions for use of Corps of Engineers or Chemical Warfare Service. The time required to make observations, reduce the data obtained, prepare and distribute the necessary reports, is about four hours per observation, about one-fourth of which is spent in the field in making the observation and three-fourths in reducing the data for the reports.

Health of the Troops.

Health conditions among troops continue excellent, although the incidence of some of the communicable diseases, principally measles, shows a tendency to increase, according to reports received in the office of the Surgeon General for the week ending Nov. 19. There is a rise in the admission rate for disease and in the non-effective rate. Camp Jackson reports fifty-four new cases of measles, chiefly among new recruits. Camp Dix also reports eleven admissions for this disease, Camp Pike and the Recruit Depot, Fort Logan, each five, and the Recruit Depot, Fort McDowell, four. No other station reports more than two admissions for this disease. There were eight admissions for pneumonia, four of which were from the 8th Corps Area. The 9th Corps Area reports two new cases of diphtheria and Camp Grant one. One admission for typhoid fever was reported from Fort Adams, R.I. There was one case of scarlet fever in the 2d Corps Area and one in the 8th. Malaria continues to be reported from several different stations, but in decreasing numbers. No influenza, meningitis or dysentery was reported. There were only three deaths from disease reported, one due to pneumonia. A survey of the command at Camp Pike is being made for hookworm. There were fifty-eight admissions to hospital for this disease. The American Forces in Germany show a slight increase in the admission rate for disease but a decrease in the non-effective rates. There were five admissions for pneumonia, three for influenza, one each for diphtheria, measles and scarlet fever, six for mumps and forty-two for venereal diseases. There was one death from pneumonia.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The War Department announces the following as the strength of the Army on Nov. 17:

Station.	Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Total.
United States	11,938	151,708	163,646
Philippines	591	18,600	19,191
Germany*	552	14,429	14,981
Hawaii	295	6,756	7,051
Panama	255	5,184	5,439
Porto Rico	54	1,807	1,861
China	60	1,338	1,398
Alaska	24	820	844
France	93	5	98
England	5	2	7
At sea, en route Antwerp.	29	974	1,003
At sea, en route Panama.	12	352	364
At sea, en route Manila.	66	48	114
At sea, en route U.S.	24	326	350
	13,998	202,349	216,347

*Includes all troops under jurisdiction of Commanding General, American Forces in Germany.

On Nov. 17 the commissioned strength of the Regular Army was composed of 12,499 Regular Army officers, 1,301 emergency officers on duty, and 198 emergency officers undergoing physical reconstruction.

ADVANCEMENT FOR WAR HONORS.

"Every officer and enlisted man in our Military and Naval Service who received a medal or cross for distinguished service in the World War should also have been advanced one grade in rank," writes a civilian correspondent. "These men have proved their worth in time of danger, when the country was at war. If this matter was brought to the attention of Congress it is believed that a bill would be passed giving these men this deserved rank. These men are like all heroes willing to face any danger and to risk their lives for the good of their country and fellow man at all times. But when it is for their own good they are modest, they very seldom talk about what they have done; therefore it is up to us, who look upon these men with pride, to take up their cause, and to see that a grateful country gives them their just reward."

PAY OF THE RETIRED LIST.

"As soon as Congress meets," writes a correspondent on the Army retired list, "all retired officers and enlisted men in the U.S. Army should be granted the twenty per cent. increase in pay at least. We need it very badly." It is to be hoped, indeed, that Congress will see the justice of such action.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. Baker's Final Review of Army Organization and Operations.

In his final annual report as Secretary of War, Mr. Baker reviews the operations and the reorganization of the War Department and the Army for the fiscal year 1920, the document bearing date of Nov. 1. He begins the report with a description of the work being done by the Historical Section of the General Staff in collecting all data bearing on the history of the Army's participation in the World War, the importance of which for students of military science, he says, will be that in this data these students "will find the new state of the art upon which to build the ever-changing, ever-improving system of national defense."

The major part of the introduction to the report is devoted to the matter of the reorganization of the Army, beginning with a review of the legislation enacted for that purpose. Immediately after the armistice the War Department began to study a project for reorganization, which was presented to the Congress in the form of a proposed bill drawn by the General Staff. It was clear, Mr. Baker says, that a reorganization had taken place in fact as a result of emergency legislation and under the pressure of war conditions; to permit the Military Establishment to revert to its pre-war organization would have been a grave misfortune. The National Defense act of 1916 was itself but a modification of earlier legislation, and the whole body of military law prior to the emergency legislation of the war was archaic and inadequate. It was fortunate, therefore, that a reorganization plan could be studied while the emergency Army was being demobilized, and adopted before it became necessary to break up the new organization and revert, even temporarily, to the arrangements made by permanent law.

The Secretary reviews the plan of the "so-called General Staff bill," which was written to take profit from the lessons of the World War and to rectify the deficiencies of the National Defense act. At the hearings on the bill there was wide diversity of opinion upon many matters, often brought about by individual experiences and temperament. The resulting legislation was therefore a composition of views rather than a plan worked out by any single group of military men." Of this resulting Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, the report says: "Perhaps no feature of the legislation adopted by the Congress is more important than that which provides that the new Army shall be one army. It does not, of course, abolish the National Guard, but rather provides a more systematic and constant relationship between it and the Regular Army, and by the association of its units with those of the Regular Army in the corps area under the stimulating supervision of corps commanders and staffs, creates an identity of feeling which will do much in the future to prevent antagonisms which have in the past been the not unnatural but nevertheless unhappy characteristic of the relationships of the two forces."

Personnel of the Army.

After reviewing the main features of the new law, Mr. Baker refers to the commissioned personnel that is to command the Army, saying: "Under the reorganization act vacancies created in the grades of major general and brigadier general have been filled by the selection of men who demonstrated in the war their ability and leadership. The new Army, therefore, starts off under the guidance of the men who trained and directed the great Army in the World War, who know the exacting demands of war under modern conditions, and who have had an opportunity both to see the spirit of American youth in a national emergency and to appreciate the conditions under which that spirit most perfectly develops efficient soldiers. The grades subordinate to that of brigadier general are being rapidly filled by promotions and selections, as provided in the body of the law, and in that, too, the Army fortunately has a great company of trained and experienced men. The importance of these observations lies in the fact that the Army is essentially a new army, not merely another army than that which existed prior to the war, but new in its attitude toward the country and new in the country's attitude toward it."

"The extent to which a new era has dawned for the Army is well shown in the report of The Adjutant General on the subject of recruiting. The difficulty in securing the necessary enlistments for our small pre-war establishment has in large part disappeared, and, although the stimulus of active operations has now of course entirely disappeared, the total strength of the Army on Nov. 3, 1920, was 213,067, of whom 198,826 are serving by voluntary enlistment for periods of one or three years under the optional duration of enlistments authorized by Congress. That it has been possible to find young men in such large numbers willing to enlist in the Army is undoubtedly due to the educational and recreational program which has made service in the Army an opportunity to acquire education both of hand and head, and has relieved Army service of its tedium and monotony by surrounding the enlisted men with wholesome recreational opportunities."

Cost of the War.

Mr. Baker ends his personal review of the activities of the War Department with statements as to the cost of the war, the adjustment of claims and contracts, the sale of surplus, our soldier dead. The remaining pages are devoted to an abstract of "the most noteworthy facts reported from the several subdivisions of the department during the fiscal year," all of this latter class of reports being noted more extensively in our columns. The cost of the war, the report shows, was approximately \$13,730,395,576.73 out of total appropriations by Congress from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1920, of \$25,552,369,558.34, appropriations for river and harbor improvement and maintenance not being included in the appropriations total. The net cash outlay for the war up to June 30, 1920, was \$15,784,245,576.73, the difference between this figure and that of the approximate cost of the war being found in approximate credits, including credit sales made in Europe and in this country; transfers of surplus to other Government departments without charge; sales made prior to June 30, 1920, as to which the money has not been turned into the Treasury; sales made subsequent to June 30, 1920, up to and including Nov. 5, 1920; estimated return from sales yet to be made; amounts to be recovered account of moneys advanced by War Credits Board; and the cost of American Forces in Germany, to be recovered from the German government, this credit item alone amounting to \$257,065,000.

As to the adjustment of claims and contracts and the sale of surplus, the report states that at the time of the armistice the value of uncompleted portions of suspended

contracts amounted to \$3,834,010,000. On Oct. 2, 1920, these had been liquidated to the extent of \$1,300,853,000, leaving fourteen per cent. still unliquidated. The obligation resting upon the United States for the uncompleted portion of these suspended contracts thus liquidated was \$3,300,853,000. The War Department has paid in settlement and final liquidation of these claims \$437,819,000, or thirteen per cent., saving to the Government eighty-seven per cent. of the outstanding obligations.

The principal sales of surplus made overseas were carried out by the liquidation commission of the War Department in Paris, and aggregated \$822,923,225.82. In addition there was returned to this country matériel to the value of approximately \$672,000,000. The total sales effected in this country for cash up to Nov. 5, 1920, aggregate \$1,059,870,000, and on credit \$52,227,000. Large surpluses still remain. Our more perishable supplies have been largely disposed of, and under certain directory acts of Congress distributions have been made to other departments of the Government, out of War Department surpluses, aggregating in value \$110,000,000. This work has been carried on under the direction of a civilian organization, with the close co-operation of the Surplus Property Division of the Quartermaster General's Department. It is now reduced to a point where it can be taken over and carried to completion by the regular staff of the Army.

Abstracts are made from the reports of the Chief of Staff, The Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Surgeon General, Ordnance Department, Chief of Engineers, Signal Corps, Militia Bureau, Coast Artillery, Tank Corps, Chemical Warfare Service, Judge Advocate General's Department, Bureau of Insular Affairs and the Inspector General's Department. There are also statements as to the work of the War Credits Board, the Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service, the U. S. Liquidation Commission, and Departmental Welfare Work. There is also a list of "occasions upon which it has been found necessary to use Federal troops to preserve law and order since June 30, 1919," the number of occasions being twenty. In conclusion, after paying a compliment to the work of the U. S. Navy in the war, Mr. Baker says:

"My associates in the War Department and in the Army have throughout the year maintained the splendid spirit which characterized them during the period of actual hostilities. The postwar adjustment has lacked the heroic and romantic atmosphere of the battle front. They have, however, caught up with fresh zeal the opportunities presented by reorganization of the Army to secure in permanent form for the benefit of the country those improvements in the Military Establishment which result as lessons from the war. The legislation enacted by Congress providing for the reorganization of the Army has been put into effect with impartial loyalty and zeal. Many of the old weaknesses in the Army establishment have been removed, and the spirit of the service engendered during the conflict continues to inspire the Army, which has throughout the feeling that the great traditions it established during the war must be continued in the peace-time organization."

REPORT OF CHIEF OF MILITIA BUREAU.

Brig. Gen. Jesse M. L. Carter, U. S. A., Chief of the Militia Bureau, in his annual report covering the period from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920, denies the allegations made of discrimination against National Guard officers during the World War, and in this connection says: "The complaints of the members of the National Guard concerning unjust treatment while in our National Army cannot be substantiated by a full and complete investigation. There is conclusive proof that National Guard officers were not, as a class, discriminated against by Regular officers. Individual cases of injustice have been cited by members of Congress and by members of the National Guard to make it appear that unjust discrimination existed generally. As a general rule, the National Guard officers were treated with more consideration than were Regular officers under the same conditions. The number of National Guard officers who complained was very few compared with the whole number, but unfortunately they were much in evidence and by claims of unjust treatment materially impeded the reorganization of the National Guard. Fortunately, the hostility generated by these complaints has nearly disappeared at the present time, but undoubtedly it has done much to retard reorganization."

Reorganization of National Guard.

In planning the reorganization of the National Guard, the Militia Bureau considered that the lessons taught by the World War had demonstrated the following facts: (1) That on the field of battle the combatant unit was virtually limited to a platoon. (2) That the strength of our combatant units under the old organization was inadequate. (3) That the draft law to provide untrained men for an army was practicable and efficient.

"In those cases where the required full strength could not be obtained in one community," says General Carter, "authority was granted to organize platoons in two contiguous localities and combine them in one company. This plan magnified the training of the platoon and was a move much needed in the National Guard. The training of platoon commanders in actual command and in knowing and exercising their exact lawful authority is most valuable. It is too often the case that lieutenants very rarely gain command experience, yet at any time they may be thrown in command of a company where mistakes may cost many lives."

The assistance of United States recruiting officers was given in helping to reorganize the National Guard, and on June 30, 1920, its strength as reported by General Carter was as follows: Officers' Reserve Corps, not active, 742; state staff corps and departments, 223; officers with organizations, active, 1,866; enlisted men, 54,017; total active strength, 56,106. Most of these units have been organized with the strength prescribed for the Regular Army under act of June 3, 1916, the only exceptions being a few recognized since June 4, 1920, the date the new law went into effect, and a few regiments which had started their organization at a strength of sixty-five per cent and had completed several companies. The average strength of N. G. companies for the previous fiscal year was eighty-six; for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, it was seventy-nine. During the year there were a number of units which failed to meet the legal requirements as to strength and efficiency, and Federal recognition was withdrawn from them. The strength of these organizations aggregated 173 active officers and 6,587 men. If the original number reported on June 30, 1920, is considered reduced by these numbers, General Carter

says, it is evident that during the fiscal year, the Guard has gained 1,031 active officers and 24,542 men.

Difficulties of Recruiting.

Among difficulties which have very seriously retarded the reorganization of the Guard are noted tales of unfair treatment by men with grievances, many of which found their way into the public press; desire of a number of states to reorganize their National Guard upon old lines; and the antagonism of labor unions in many localities. The state authorities report difficulty in reorganizing the Guard due to jealousy aroused because state forces organized during the war in many cases wish to continue as National Guard troops and to retain possession of state armories. On the other hand, the National Guard returning from overseas feel that they were unjustly excluded from joining their old commands, as their numbers had been assumed by state organizations during their absence. The causes which retarded the reorganization of the Guard immediately after the armistice are gradually disappearing. Each monthly report, General Carter states, shows an increase over the preceding month, and the banner month was June, 1920, during which increase in the Guard was 5,711 enlisted men.

Appropriations.

During the year the following amounts were expended from the appropriations made by Congress: Cost of supplies furnished from Army stores on hand, under the act of July 9, 1919, without charge against National Guard appropriations, \$14,000,000. The total amount appropriated for the National Guard for the fiscal year ending this date was \$13,177,750, the amount expended \$1,258,150.64.

General Carter speaks of the satisfactory showing made by National Guard officers as students at Camp Benning. He refers to the work of the Militia Bureau, under the control of Regular officers who have labored long, hard and conscientiously to improve the National Guard: "I make of this force a valuable national military asset. 'From a variously uniformed force,' says General Carter, 'with no uniformity in organization or equipment, and without cohesion, a force which has been so often termed 'forty-eight little armies,' there has been developed one force, uniform so far as equipment and organization are concerned, and great progress has been made in uniformity of training. The enormous effort required to secure such results will doubtless never be appreciated. On Aug. 5, 1917, seventeen National Guard divisions were placed at the disposal of the Federal Government for use in the World War, uniformly organized, very nearly uniformly equipped, but with varying degrees of progress in military training. It is perhaps pertinent to call attention to the fact that of the first six divisions dispatched overseas four were National Guard. Since the date of the armistice the Militia Bureau has been assiduously engaged in organizing a new National Guard. The results so far obtained in view of the many adverse conditions surrounding this reorganization has been a source of gratification to the officers concerned in the work, and their only regret is that greater progress has not been made."

All reports received in the Militia Bureau indicate full satisfaction with the beginning which has been made in establishing a place for the National Guard in the Army Service schools, and it is confidently expected that in the future there will be keen competition for details to these institutions.

Other details of organization are given, and the report contains numerous tables relating to strength, equipment, appropriations, organizations, etc.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Major Gen. Frank W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery of the U. S. Army, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, goes into interesting details concerning personnel, material, problems of defense, etc. General Coe points out two serious and perplexing problems confronting the Coast Artillery Corps, the first being the development of long-range fire control, and the second that of the anti-aircraft artillery. He says: "With reference to the problem of long-range fire control, we accept as axiomatic that the effective range of any gun is limited only by the power of the gun itself. The range of the 50-caliber 16-inch guns now under construction will be approximately 25 miles. A hit at the longer ranges produces the maximum destructive effect upon a naval vessel, since the projectile then attacks the most vulnerable part of the target—the deck—and has the best chance of reaching the vital parts of the vessel. The system of fire control heretofore used by the Coast Artillery Corps cannot cope with these ranges. The target is far beyond the horizon as seen from any gun position or from any observing station, except in a few isolated cases. Even where a more extended horizon is secured, as may be done from captive balloons, the atmospheric conditions usually found on the seacoast will prevent the location or even the detection of the target by such visual means of observation."

"In seeking a solution of this problem a natural line of possible development at once presents itself. Can not the airplane furnish the answer? The results obtained in controlling the fire of batteries against fixed targets, easily identified by their location upon the land, are well known. However, naval targets present two important differences, first, there is no such means of coordinating the position of the target upon the surface of the ocean as there is in the case of a land target; second, the naval target is moving, or free to move. Both the Air Service and the Coast Artillery Corps are engaged in seeking a solution of the problem, but at the present time it can not be said that there is an immediate prospect of reaching a satisfactory result. However, when one looks back to the crude expedients used at the beginning of the World War in the control of the fire of artillery engaged in land warfare and compares these efforts with the accomplishments at the close of the conflict, it is evidently impossible to predict what further investigation and study may develop."

Another line of investigation which is being carried forward by a number of officers specially selected for this work is that of subaqueous sound ranging. While specially selected officers are detailed to give their whole time and attention to such matters, the officers of the entire corps are encouraged in every way to submit their ideas or suggestions, and an effort is made to keep them informed and interested in development work.

Problem of Anti-aircraft Artillery.

"With reference to the problem of anti-aircraft artillery," General Coe says, "the War Department has placed upon the C. A. C. the responsibilities for the employment of this class of weapon. It is probable that only students of military affairs realize that a revolutionary change has taken place in the possibilities of de-

fense. Heretofore in war it has been possible to establish a defensive line strengthened by obstacles, fortified with guns of all calibers, and backed by bayonets. This line, so long as it remained intact, gave absolute protection to the areas in its rear. The development of aircraft has changed all this completely. Combat in three dimensions means that immunity from hostile operations can be secured only by the establishment of a defensive surface. It is quite impossible to establish such a surface having the qualities of the old defensive line and providing the same immunity from hostile operations. Passive defense against aircraft attack can never be more than partial defense; efforts in that direction can be nothing more than a deterrent. The national security and immunity from attack can never be guaranteed with the same certainty as in the past.

"In spite of the fact that positive protection can not be guaranteed, the necessity for providing an anti-aircraft artillery defense for important centers of population and industry is recognized. It has been suggested that the future development of all artillery of the smaller calibers will fit those weapons for the attack of aircraft as well as to perform their well-recognized functions as a part of an army in the field. Whether this is to come about or not, it is the present duty of the C.A.C. to develop an anti-aircraft defense which will be as effective as possible, and this work is in progress. The insignificant number of anti-aircraft artillery weapons which the Government possesses are being assigned to and installed in various localities where they can be utilized in actual operations and at the same time be available for the training of troops.

"It has been stated by a distinguished British officer that any European nation embarking upon an adequate project for anti-aircraft defense would go into bankruptcy. This may not be literally true, but a frank statement compels the admission that a reasonable defense by artillery can only be had at tremendous cost. I have undertaken to arrive at a tentative estimate of the expense necessary to install an anti-aircraft artillery defense about the city of Boston, providing it with such weapons as would seem likely to give that city about the same measure of protection as the defenses of Paris afforded that capital during the war. Considering what is at present regarded as likely to prove the best type of weapon, namely, the 4.7-inch gun on a caterpillar mount, the estimate would be \$20,000,000. If the figures are startling, I can only say that in my opinion they are conservative rather than extravagant. I do not present them for any sensational purpose. I do not believe that any clear-thinking man can visualize an international situation likely to develop in this generation which would involve Boston in an attack from the air. But the development of aircraft may in a few short years change the whole aspect of the physical relation of this continent to other continents, and as long as war is not entirely eliminated from human consideration the problem of defense from the attack of aircraft, not only of vital centers of production but of the whole civil population itself, is a question to which the serious thought of military men must continue to turn."

16-Inch Gun Mounts.

Considerable thought, General Coe says, has been given during the year to the question of a railway mount for the 16-inch, 50-caliber gun. The result leads to the conclusion that for the present the limiting size of the rifle which can be successfully employed on a railway carriage is the 14-inch, 50-caliber weapon. This limitation is imposed by the clearance diagram and the bridge and trestle construction of the standard railroad. The claim has been advanced that in certain important localities where the 14-inch gun is admitted to be sufficiently powerful it should nevertheless be placed upon immobile mount, so that it will always be certain to be at the place when it is needed. General Coe does not agree with such a contention. There are cases where the most powerful armament is demanded by the situation. At the present time this is the 16-inch, 50-caliber gun. Where that weapon is called for it should, for reasons stated, be placed on a fixed mount; but where a 14-inch gun on a mobile mount will meet the demands of the situation, it should in all cases be employed.

The construction departments, together with the office of the Chief of Coast Artillery, have had under consideration the question of mounting 16-inch guns on simple gun platforms, providing for the storage of ammunition in separate structures and providing for the ammunition supply by a system of road or rail communication. It is believed that this is and always will be a local problem and that each site must be given careful study in order to determine the best way of mounting and serving this class of armament. Where the method just mentioned is practicable, it should result in an appreciable saving in construction work.

Personnel.

General Coe praises the R.O.T.C. work at instruction camps, and says that the instructors and students merited the highest praise.

The enlisted strength during the past year has remained nearly stationary, being in round numbers 13,000 out of a total authorized strength of 30,000. All commands have necessarily worked under serious handicap, and in several cases in the coast defenses they have had little more than the strength of caretaking detachments.

As regards the commissioned personnel, about forty per cent. have been on service detached from the combat organizations. This has been a serious difficulty, but the view has been consistently held that every possible effort must be made by the Coast Artillery Corps to furnish its quota of the officers necessary to perform the manifold and difficult duties connected with the closing out of wartime activities. With the Reorganization act and the possibilities of permanently commissioning officers in all branches of the Service, it is to be hoped that a greater proportion of the authorized quota of officers for duty with troops can be secured promptly.

General Coe states that considerable progress has been made in the past year on the installation of approved fire control installations. The searchlight projects have been revised with a view to replacing the existing 36-inch lights with 60-inch high-intensity lights where practicable. A pilot mount of a new type of portable searchlight is under construction. This will provide a lightweight, high-intensity, drum-type light with a tower on a self-propelled caterpillar mount. It will be some time before this type can be tested.

A policy has been approved which provides for the issue to individual batteries of but one lot of powder. Practically enough powder is on hand, produced during the World War, to supply all batteries with new powder. The development of a mine in which the submergence is controlled electrically is progressing satisfactorily. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy have approved a new policy in which all controlled mines will be planted, operated, and maintained by the Army.

During the year constant attention has been directed to the shortages in battle ammunition in the most im-

portant fortifications and measures have been taken to insure the greatest possible number of complete rounds, within the allowance, being on hand at all times. As a result of an investigation looking to an increase in the armor-piercing qualities of our seacoast projectiles, to closer co-operation with the Navy and to meeting manufacturing requirements, it has been decided to adopt the following weights for certain armor-piercing shot to be produced under existing and future contracts: 12-inch, 975 pounds; 14-inch, 1,560 pounds; 16-inch, 2,340 pounds.

ANNUAL REPORT, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

The annual report of Major Gen. Clarence C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, and dated Sept. 1, 1920, has been submitted to the Secretary of War. The total number of Ordnance officers on active duty includes 427 in the United States and possessions, 17 in the American Forces in Germany and 62 in the department at Washington, D.C. This includes 33 student officers and 2 Reserve Corps officers. There are now in the Reserve Corps 2,161 officers on inactive duty. The enlisted personnel numbers 4,500. The report states that it is believed that in a short time it will be possible to demobilize a number of the Ordnance depot companies at camps at which there are no divisions or brigades. This will make possible the increase of allotments to arsenals and proving grounds. It is added that the experiences of the past year have been such as to point out the difficulties which must be met in establishing Reserve Officers' Training Corps units and to furnish a guide to future performance. It is expected that within a few years the R.O.T.C. system will be on a practical working basis and the results will justify all effort expended upon it.

A museum is being established at the Aberdeen (Md.) proving ground to exhibit enemy matériel used during the World War. This exhibit consists of about sixty pieces and was obtained from the various battle fronts by representatives of the Ordnance Department. It is known as the "Engineering Collection." Descriptive pamphlets, drawings and photographs of each type are being made for the purpose of study. It is also contemplated to arrange for experimental firings of this enemy matériel. Further, it is contemplated to supplement and extend this collection by adding to it types of U.S. Army matériel, such as experimental pilots and obsolete service types, many of which are now available and are being brought from Sandy Hook proving ground.

Very satisfactory progress has been made by the Ordnance Department in the design and development of small arms and small-arms ammunition. An accurate comparison of our small-arms ammunition with that of foreign governments is being made. The proving ground at Aberdeen is the only one maintained by the Ordnance Department now. During the year 34,540 rounds were fired there in connection with experimental and proof work. This represented tests and retests of 536 lots of fuses, powders, primers, complete rounds, armor piercing and deck piercing shell and armor piercing shot; also 1,931 proof tests of guns, howitzers, recuperators, railway cars and field and seacoast carriages. There were 1,460 drop bombs tested. The Aviation Corps accomplished approximately 2,000 flights, totaling about 1,000 hours in the air. About fifty tons of bombs were dropped. Several bomb sites and synchronized airplane machine guns have been tested. The method of determining aerial bomb trajectories by means of motion pictures has been developed, which excels any previous method in use.

New Incendiary Bomb Developed.

In the aircraft armament division improvements have been made during the year in the firing mechanisms and boosters as used in different types of bombs. An extensive program of tests was instituted and conducted by the division with the co-operation of the Air Service and technical staff. A limited quantity of thin case and heavy case bombs, demolition and fragmentation, were in process of manufacture during the year. These bombs are made of malleable iron, cast iron, semisteel and cast-steel, to determine the most suitable component metal for use in bomb construction. A 1,000-pound armor piercing bomb is being developed. A new type of incendiary bomb (8 ounces) has been developed for holding a charge of thermit and orders placed for the manufacture of 5,000, to be turned over to the Chemical Warfare Service for loading. Of aircraft machine guns the Browning, caliber .30, model of 1918, has been materially modified, and all such guns (approximately 3,000) have been withdrawn from service and storage and sent to Springfield Armory to be remodeled. The remodeled guns will be known as model of 1918 M1, and all guns of the modified design to be manufactured will be designated as model of 1919. In the synchronized Browning, caliber .30 gun, the design of an improved synchronized type of aircraft gun has been undertaken, the principal features of which are symmetrical arrangement in twin-gun mountings arranged for selective right or left-hand feeding, right or left hand trigger motor, and right or left hand location of operating slide. Development work and modification of the Baldwin type airplane cannon, 37 millimeters, has been carried on during the year. Results so far obtained have been quite promising, and it is expected to eventually develop a gun of this caliber which can be satisfactorily mounted and operated on an airplane.

In the Artillery division the arsenals have been engaged principally in completing material directed completely by the War Department, or material so far advanced that considerable loss to the Government would have resulted otherwise, and in repairing and putting into storage condition the enormous quantities of artillery matériel turned in from abroad and from camps. Designs of improved barbette carriages for 16-inch 50-caliber guns and 16-inch 25-caliber howitzers have been made and the first gun carriage is nearing completion. The first howitzer carriage will be completed in about six months. The one disappearing carriage for 16-inch 50-caliber gun is almost ready for test. The sights and fire-control instruments required on the gun and carriage projects mentioned above are under development. In addition, much work is being carried on to develop observation instruments for use in airplanes and balloons for long-range seacoast work. New range boards and correction boards for long-range seacoast artillery are also under manufacture. One of the most difficult problems is the development of anti-aircraft fire-control instruments. New anti-aircraft sights are very promising. Anti-aircraft fire-control instruments now being developed largely follow the best foreign types. An enormous

amount of work still remains to be accomplished in this field. A 6-inch trench mortar has been designed.

In the ammunition division, the report states, the greatest advance in the development of ammunition components has probably been made in armor piercing projectiles. Contracts have been placed for 4,350 projectiles of 12-inch, 14-inch and 16-inch calibers, which will penetrate caliber thickness armor at oblique angles of impact of 25° from the normal instead of 10°, as heretofore required. This improvement in major caliber projectiles has necessitated their loading in specially designed plants instead of at the fortifications. Scientific investigation of the relation of the shapes and balance of projectiles, rotating bands, twist of rifling and clearances between projectiles and guns, on the flight of the projectile, has shown that it is possible to obtain these laws of motion, and experiments have progressed far enough to provide a rational basis for the design of any projectiles having a shape similar to those thus far analyzed. The development of a standard powder and a method of standardization has been completed and is now in operation. The services of the foremost powder experts in the country have been made available for research work on problems by contracts placed with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Yale, Cornell and George Washington Universities and various commercial companies. The experience of the war has demonstrated the imperative necessity of having all Artillery fuses bore safe, and considerable success has been obtained in the development work of this feature. A mechanical fuse of comparatively costly type has been manufactured in quantity and development work is under way with two clock companies to obtain more inexpensive mechanisms.

Semi-Automatic Rifle Tests.

In the small arms division no important changes have been made in the design of the U.S. rifle, caliber .30, model of 1903, during the fiscal year. Considerable progress has been made in the development of a receiver sight for this rifle, four different types having been tested and reported upon in a preliminary way by the Infantry School of Arms, Camp Benning, Ga. Springfield Armory has successfully developed a bolt-action .22 caliber rifle. Considerable progress has been made in the development of a suitable .50-caliber machine gun. A competitive test of four different semi-automatic rifles was held at Springfield Armory by a War Department board during May, 1920. None of these four rifles proved entirely satisfactory, and further development work will be necessary. Considerable progress has been made during the year in the installation at Springfield Armory of manufacturing equipment or the manufacture of approximately 1,000 U.S. rifles, model of 1903, per day of eight hours, and at Frankford Arsenal in the installation of cartridge manufacturing equipment sufficient for approximately 750,000 rounds of caliber .30 ammunition per day of eight hours. No new production of tanks, tractors or trailers has been undertaken except manufacture of spare parts.

Concerning the supply division the report says that as an illustration of the work required of this division it has received and stored in the past year 118,000 machine guns, 1,500 37-millimeter guns, 11,000 guns and howitzers from 2.95 to 240 millimeter caliber, 58,000 automatic rifles, 1,000,000 rifles, 12,000 automatic vehicles and trailers, together with accessories, tools, spare parts and appendages therefor. There have been set aside at designated storage points, under Ordnance Department program, complete sets of ordnance equipment for twenty Infantry divisions, and under War Department program partial sets for four divisions. Also, complete equipment has been issued to seven divisions and numerous separate organizations of the Regular Army, to National Guard and R.O.T.C. units, and to posts and camps for vocational training.

Reference was made in the report of last year to the British system of handling stores in the A.E.F. This system, with the necessary modifications to conform to American methods and regulations, has been adopted by the Ordnance Department as the ordnance provisioning system, and installed at all arsenals and depots. Briefly, provisioning is the anticipation, distribution and maintaining of the necessary stocks at depots and arsenals for the supply of ordnance material to the Army. All ordnance material is divided into fourteen groups, of which eight cover supply division material, and the remaining six ammunition and explosives.

REPORT, JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, U.S.A.

The annual report of Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U.S.A., Judge Advocate General of the Army, for the year ended June 30, 1920, has been submitted to the Secretary of War. After a review of the functions of the Judge Advocate General's Department, the report states that on July 1, 1919, the commissioned personnel of the department consisted of 373 officers, of which number those actually commissioned comprised 1 major general, 2 brigadier generals, 21 colonels, 78 lieutenant colonels, 147 majors, 42 captains and 21 first lieutenants, a total of 312; while those commissioned in other branches of the Service comprised 2 colonels, 1 lieutenant colonel, 7 majors, 20 captains, 20 first lieutenants and 3 second lieutenants. At the close of business on June 30, 1920, the commissioned personnel of the department consisted of 170 officers, of whom those actually commissioned in the department comprised 1 major general, 13 colonels, 31 lieutenant colonels, 61 majors, 13 captains and 4 first lieutenants, a total of 123; while those commissioned in other branches of the Service and detailed to the department comprised 5 lieutenant colonels, 11 majors, 18 captains, 10 first and 3 second lieutenants, a total of 47.

The report continues that on Jan. 22, 1919, upon the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General, the Secretary of War sent a telegram to officers exercising general court-martial jurisdiction bringing to their attention the propriety of observing limitations upon the punishing powers of courts-martial, as established by the executive order of Dec. 15, 1916. Further telegrams of a similar nature were sent on Aug. 13, 1919. Early in April of the same year the Judge Advocate General's Office submitted to the Secretary of War drafts of changes in regulations intended to improve the administration of military justice, which were approved by the Secretary. Beginning early in 1919 careful consideration and study was given to our system of court-martial procedure, with a view to its revision and improvement in the light of the experiences of the World War, with the result that the revision was enacted into law as Chapter 2 of the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920. Other changes in the interest of better administration and greater flexibility were made. The revision of the Manual for Courts-Martial made necessary by the

changes in the Articles of War by the Army Reorganization act will be completed in time to permit the revised manual to be distributed to the Service before Feb. 4, 1921, the date the new code goes into effect.

In a statistical appendix the report states that the total number of persons tried by G.C.M. during the year ended June 30, 1920, was 6,769, of which 5,944 were convicted and 825 acquitted. Of this number there were convicted 373 officers, 5 cadets, 5,333 men, 192 general prisoners and 41 others subject to military law; while of those acquitted there were 108 officers, 1 cadet, 704 enlisted men, 3 general prisoners and 9 others subject to military law. Of officers and cadets tried there were 487 on 1,163 charges, resulting in 706 convictions, and of enlisted men and others 6,282 tried on 11,916 charges, with 7,919 resulting convictions. Nearly one-fourth of the total number of offenses against officers were for absence without leave, 135, drunkenness 95 and misappropriating Government property 67.

More second lieutenants were tried during the period covered than any officers of any other single grade, 176 of the 487 officers tried being of that grade. Other grades tried were: Colonels, 6; lieutenant colonels, 5; majors, 11; captains, 11; first lieutenants, 165; cadets, 6. The total number of officers sentenced to dismissal by G.C.M. was 236. Of these 72 were confirmed by the President and 62 by the Commanding General, A.E.F.; 10 commuted or mitigated by the President and 12 by the C.G., A.E.F.; 12 suspended by the C.G., A.E.F., and 3 remitted by the President; 13 were disapproved by the President, 23 by the C.G., A.E.F., and 12 by the reviewing authority.

A comparison of the number of officers and enlisted men tried by G.C.M. during the fiscal years ended June 30 of 1918, 1919 and 1920 is as follows: Officers, 642 in 1918, 1,948 in 1919 and 481 in 1920. In the same periods the numbers of enlisted men tried were 11,595, 14,230 and 6,037. An analysis of the offenses charged against enlisted men shows the number to have been: Desertion, 2,377; absence without leave, 1,589; misappropriating Government property, 1,045; larceny, 876. During the fiscal year 1920 1,452 enlisted men were separated from the Service by dishonorable discharge. Confinement was adjudged as part of sentence in 5,366 cases.

From July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920, the death penalty was adjudged in 32 cases, of which 12 were for murder, 11 rape, 8 misbehavior before the enemy, spy 1. In these 12 cases were disapproved and 19 mitigated to dishonorable discharge and confinement. Forty-two life sentences were adjudged, of these 1 being for assault to commit rape, desertion 1, manslaughter 3, misbehavior before the enemy 1, murder 23 and rape 13.

Of the cases handled by the office of the Acting Judge Advocate General in Europe the total number of Army officers tried was 125; of enlisted men 401, and marines 13. Death sentences were imposed in 4 cases (all disapproved), while of life sentences approved there were 2. Of convictions of officers there were 62, acquittals 60, sentences suspended 3. Of enlisted men 244 were convicted, 110 acquitted, 1 sentence suspended. The offenses were: Desertion, 40; absence without leave, 114; misbehavior before the enemy, 5; rape and assault, 10; murder, 10, and manslaughter, 24.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF TANK CORPS, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. S. D. Rockenbach, U.S.A., Chief of the Tank Corps, in his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, in speaking of new productions which are handled by the Equipment Division of the Tank Corps, says: "The great work of the equipment branch has been along the line of securing an improved machine. The progress has been highly satisfactory, and a machine is now 75 per cent. complete which will revolutionize the ideas of tanks. Two other designs, embodying the latest foreign ideas, are being built by the Ordnance Department. The greatest gain to the Army from the production of a durable, fast, cross-country tank will be the development of cross-country caterpillar transportation, without which no Army can count on a steady advance in the theater of operations."

"The Equipment Division has handled a large number of devices which were submitted, but found useless or too defective to be adopted. Its work has been efficient and quick, due to all devices and designs being submitted to the Tank Corps technical board for try-out and recommendation to the Chief of the Tank Corps, and, if approved, submitted to the Ordnance technical board by the Tank Corps liaison officer. There is only one serious defect in the handling, and that is the location of the liaison officers. An average of two officers per week have to be sent to Washington so as to arrive by 9 a.m. This is both difficult and expensive and should be remedied by stationing the liaison officers in Washington."

General Rockenbach tells of the difficulties the Tank Corps labored under since March 8, 1919, incident to the demobilization of organizations and the discharge of men. Its strength on June 30, 1920, is given as 101 officers and 1,824 soldiers. The act of June 4, 1920, provides that "hereafter all tank units shall form a part of the Infantry." "The successful development and value of the arm in the future," says the General, "depends upon the sympathy and support it is given. The training is such that officers and men taking it can secure lucrative civil positions, and there were many resignations and few re-enlistments. Considered from a national point of view, this is not a loss."

Training.

On the subject of training General Rockenbach says: "The development of the tank indicates that in the near future a battalion should be attached to the Cavalry School, a company to each Cavalry division, and with corps or in corps areas a battalion headquarters should be located for supervision of its tank companies and for handling supply and staff work in large maneuvers. The general scope of training is worked out and supervised by the officer in charge at general headquarters. The main work has been to attempt to comply with War Department orders and at the same time progress in tank training. This is made possible by recent instructions. The general summary of the result of the training is that 29 officers and 506 soldiers have been qualified for their duties in organizations and compose the personnel of the five companies sent to the Infantry School and the 1st, 5th and 7th Divisions. With the departure of organizations the Tank Corps schools are reduced below the necessary number of instructors. They must be promptly increased to secure efficiency. The work of getting organizations prepared for service and the small personnel prevented much direct effort being made on purely vocational training, but the variety of instruc-

tion required in training for tank work enabled a great deal to be accomplished. Fifty per cent. of the men qualified for companies are also qualified for a lucrative job in civil life. Also, largely due to variety of employment, the contentment of the men is such that the corps stands second in the Army as to desertions."

New Equipment.

Under the heading of Equipment the report gives, among other data, the following: "At the beginning of 1920 only one Mark VIII tank had been assembled at Rock Island Arsenal. After extended tests and minor modifications the assembly of others continued, and the entire order is now practically complete. Rearmament with the Browning gun, in place of the Marlin, was started and is now completed. All gun mounts were seriously defective in that they admitted splash. An improvement was obtained with ball mounts, but as these were easily jammed by bullets, a further improvement was obtained by adopting a shield mount."

"In conjunction with the Chemical Warfare Service experiments were conducted with a view of providing a suitable smoke-screen equipment, but the results were unsatisfactory and the project was abandoned. The study and work of designing a suitable radio apparatus for installation in tanks has been continuous since Jan. 1, 1918, and the results are very satisfactory. Extended radio telephone conversation from tank to tank, back to headquarters, and with airplanes has been carried on. All heavy tanks, without modification, can carry the apparatus, and 10 light tanks, with special turrets for it, have been procured and 40 more are under construction."

THE ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL GAME.

Navy Wins Twenty-third Inter-Academy Game by 7 to 0.

The Navy team won the annual Army and Navy football game at the Polo Grounds, New York city, on Nov. 27 by the score of 7 to 0, in the presence of an assemblage of 46,000 spectators. It was the twenty-third game played by teams of the two academies since the custom was begun in 1890 and by winning this game the score stands at eleven games each, that of 1905, which was played at Princeton, having been a tie. The Navy won by superior power and team play, but it took until the middle of the third period before the superiority of the midshipmen began to tell, the game up to that time having been fought by the Army with a doggedness that gave promise of the play ending in a tie. From beginning to end there was plenty of hard playing, but from the stands it did not appear to be rough, though the reporters down on the field appeared to think otherwise. Plays were begun and stopped with extraordinary celerity as were most of the attempts at running. The punting was indifferently done for the most part, the superior power of the midshipmen counting for the Navy victory at the end.

As a spectacle the game surpassed anything of the kind ever before held at the Polo Grounds. The assemblage, which came early for the most part, filled completely every one of the 46,000 seats in the covered and open stands and there were flags enough, flowers enough, and bright-colored clothes and hats worn by the women and girls to fill the eye with color. The Corps of Cadets, in the open stand on the north side of the field, made a brave display of gray uniforms, yellow megaphones, and flags that lifted the color scheme up to a high pitch; whereas the Regiment of Midshipmen were in the shadow of the south covered stand and added to the general riot of color only through their white gloves and the tiny lemon-yellow megaphone each man carried. One of the extraordinary contrasts of the spectacle was that afforded by the Corps of Cadets as compared with the Regiment of Midshipmen, the Annapolis force seeming to be three times as large as that from West Point. The singing and cheering of both the cadets and midshipmen was very well done, the midshipmen contributing two new features to this part of the afternoon's jubilation by good chorus whistling and a most effective hand-clapping in unison. One of the particularly stirring cries of the midshipmen was an admonition to the team to "fight like hell," which nobody seemed to mind. Army and Navy officers were in the minority, of course, the mass of the spectators being relatives and friends of men in the Services. A tragic occurrence of the afternoon, which was unknown to most of the audience, was the sudden death of Mrs. Mary W. Willcox, wife of Col. Cornelius DeW. Willcox, U.S.A., professor of modern languages at the U.S. Military Academy.

Entrance of the Cadets and Midshipmen.

The field stands were jammed and the covered stands nearly all filled when the Corps of Cadets marched through the eastern entrance to the Polo Grounds at 1:20 p.m. Led by a band of buglers and drummers, each bugle having a small pennon of the cadet corps colors fastened to it, the corps marched around the promenade encircling the gridiron on the south side of the field in column of squads. The buglers halted when they had passed the cadets' stand on the north side, faced about, and played each company up into its seats. The cadets had only their beautiful black, gold and gray flag for a mascot, the legendary mule and the field piece of yore being only noticeable by their absence. Secretary of War Baker and Mrs. Baker and Major Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, were in their box in front of the cadets' section early so that the first distinguished military guest to arouse a special cheer was Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., who was greeted with three cheers and a "Pershing" for a tiger. General Nivelle, of the French army, and his aid, Col. Paul Azan, walked around the promenade from the south side and were greeted with applause and cheers from the occupants of the stands, who all rose as they passed, General Nivelle with his hand at salute. The cadets gave the French officer three cheers and an added "Nivelle" which appeared to astonish him. He and his aid sat in one of the boxes in front of the Army section. Secretary Daniels, accompanied by Mrs. Daniels, their three sons, and a group of friends arrived early and occupied three boxes in the Navy section on the south side of the field.

It was 1:55 p.m. before the Regiment of Midshipmen came through the eastern entrance to the grounds, led by a brass band and a very splendid mascot in the shape of a goat. The goat wore a blue-and-gold blanket with a large gold N and two gold stars on it, and he had a wonderful beard and widespread horns. The goat was in charge of Midsm. J. Biddle Bell and another midshipman, each of whom held a rope that alternately became a hawser, a tow-line, a sheet and a brace as the goat endeavored to move in directions other than that wished for by his guardians. In column of fours the midshipmen marched around the north side of the gridiron to their section in the south covered stand, giving a superb exhibition of marching. It took about ten minutes for the

column to pass. They had come by train from Annapolis that morning and by boat from Jersey City to the West 158th street pier, marching to the Polo Grounds from that point.

At 2 p.m. the Army team trotted out on the field to an accompanying roar from the stands and five minutes later the Navy team ran out on the gridiron, play beginning five minutes later. The stockings of the men on the Navy team had a broad band of yellow around them and these with the distinguishing numbers of the players (white and even for the Army, yellow and odd for the Navy), helped the spectators very much in distinguishing the individual players and the plays.

In accordance with the time-honored custom Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels walked out into the middle of the field in the intermission between the second and third periods to greet each other, accompanied by the military and naval members of their respective parties. Secretary Baker was accompanied by Generals Nivelle, Pershing and March and Colonel Azan and Secretary Daniels by Comdr. Perry R. Foote, Mr. Daniels's personal aid. As the members of the two groups chatted the photographers took pictures, the whole party being surrounded by contingents of enlisted men of both the Army and Navy, who came from choice seats along the sidelines. When the game was ended the midshipmen tumbled down from their section and ran out in the field to indulge in the usual snake dance of a football victory. Then cadets and midshipmen went downtown to the pleasures of a midshipmen's ball at the Commodore Hotel with theater and other parties for the cadets.

HOW THE GAME WAS PLAYED.

The Summary.

Army (0)			Navy (7)		
Wt.	Age.	Player.	Position.	Player.	Age.
172	23	D. Storck	End—R.	Ewen (Capt.)	23
190	20	Mulligan	L—Tackle—R.	King	23
205	20	Breidster	L—Guard—R.	Moore	23
194	20	Greene	Center	Larson	23
191	19	Clark	R—Guard—L.	Wilkie	23
189	21	Davidson	R—Tackle—L.	Bolles	21
165	24	White	R—End—L.	Parr	18
162	22	Wilhide (Capt.)	Quarter	Conroy	20
160	21	Smythe	L—Halfback—R.	McKee	19
166	19	Lawrence	R—Halfback—L.	Koehler	20
155	21	French	Fullback	Hamilton	21

Average weight of Army line, 187 pounds. Average weight of Navy line, 180 pounds. Average weight of Army backfield, 161 pounds. Average weight of Navy backfield, 159 pounds.

Officials—Referee, Dr. Al Sharpe, Yale. Umpire, Fred Murphy, Brown. Field Judge, J. A. Evans, Williams. Linesman, Carl Marshall, Harvard.

Score by Periods—Army 0, 0, 0, 0—Navy 0, 0, 0, 7—7. Touchdown for Navy by Koehler. Goal from touchdown, King. Substitutes for Army—Second half, Goodman for Clark, Eversole for Lawrence, Pitzer for Goodman, Richards for Smythe, L. J. Storck for Mulligan.

Substitutes for Navy—Noyes for McKee, Waters for Conroy, Elmers for Larson, Cruise for Hamilton.

First Period.

The Army won the toss and facing the west goal Clark kicked the ball down to the Navy's ten-yard line. On the first line-up Conroy, the Navy's quarterback, shoved through for six yards but lost an equal amount on the next attempt. King, the Navy's right tackle, then made a good punt to the Army's forty-yard line, where French got the ball and began the first of his many attempts at running, making twenty yards before he was downed by the not-to-be-denied Navy. For the remainder of the first period the game was pretty much in the Navy territory and the spectators in the west stands had the best of it in seeing the plays. Gaining only two yards in two plays, French then punted to the Navy's eight-yard line, this kick like most he attempted swinging far to the right. The Navy's return kick was a short one and left the ball on the Navy's twenty-yard line. Two forward passes were tried by the Army but failed, and when Lawrence, the Army's right halfback, tried a plunge off tackle he was stopped short, so French dropped back again and attempted a goal from placement. His direction was perfect, but the ball went under the goal post bar. Some more attempts to buck the line and three exchanges of punts brought the period to an end. Score: Army, 0; Navy, 0. The impression made by the teams in the first quarter was that they were very evenly matched, the plays being snappy and the blocking hard and effective. The running and kicking were not up to a high level, however, the passes appearing to be done more by hazard than good team work.

Second Period.

Shifting ends the Army began the second period facing the east goal so that the spectators in the western stands could see the numbers on the backs of the players, showing up well against the dark blue jerseys. Everybody in the covered stands appeared to pick out French's number first and "Watch twenty" was cried up and down the rows of seats, that being his number. After an exchange of kicks Conroy, of the Navy, fumbled a pass from center on a running play and an Army man was on the ball like a flash, on the Navy's twenty-five-yard line. The Navy stiffened up its defense and stopped French for a two-yard gain and Lawrence for one, on which a forward pass was tried again with no appreciable results. French again tried a goal from placement from the 30-yard line, the entire regiment of midshipmen standing up and demanding in unison that the kick be blocked. The Army fullback failed again, the ball going low and off to one side, resulting in a touchback for the Navy.

The ball was taken out on the twenty-yard line and the Navy put it in play by means of a forward pass, a bold piece of tactics that resulted in a gain of fourteen yards. The Navy followed this up with a plunge at center for a bare yard's gain, followed by another forward pass that advanced the ball ten yards. Again the Navy tried forward passing, the first one failing and the next was stopped by Lawrence who got the ball near the center of the field. Three penalties shifted the ball up and down the field, the first one charged against the midshipmen for fifteen yards, the cadets getting one immediately afterwards for the same distance; but after gaining six yards on a forward pass the Navy was penalized again for fifteen yards, leaving the ball on the Navy's thirty-six-yard line. Once again the Army went on the offensive and although a forward pass failed French gained seven yards on a wide end run that began brilliantly, but ended on the hard earth with several players on top of him. Lawrence again tried a plunge off tackle but only gained two yards. With only a half-yard to go the Army tried for a plunge over the line. A fake forward pass was tried by Wilhide, but he was stopped on the scrimmage line and the Army lost the ball on downs.

A gain of eleven yards was then made by the Navy on the first down, by rushes. Failing to complete two forward passes the Navy had King, the right tackle, punt, which made twenty yards but gave the Army the ball in the center of the field again. The Army made twelve

yards by rushing and a short forward pass. To the surprise of the football pundits French tried another goal from placement on the forty-six-yard line, but failed. It became known that this play was tried because there was less than a minute left for the period, the whistle blowing after two more ineffectual plays. Score: Army, 0; Navy, 0.

Third Period.

Play was resumed, after the exchange of visits between Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels and their parties; with a blank score, the same players that had faced each other in the opening half, and not a single injury recorded. Through the opening portion of this period the Army continued its aggressive tactics. Then suddenly, as it seemed, the superior power and team play of the Navy began to count, a quality developed in the midshipmen's eleven, according to the authority of

(Continued on page 398.)

RETIRED OFFICER'S ACTIVE DUTY PAY.

Major Parker's Claim for Pay from Date of Promotion.

A claim for back pay submitted by Major Samuel M. Parker, U.S.A., retired, may be of general interest as it is believed that it would also concern other retired officers who served on temporary active duty. Major Parker submitted a claim for back pay, based on promotion and service which he summarized in a letter to The Adjutant General under date of Jan. 7, 1920. The letter states that under date of July 25, 1919, he was informed of his commission (announced in S.O. of July 29, 1919) as temporary major with rank from Nov. 13, 1917. On Aug. 6, 1919, he forwarded claim for difference in pay between grade of captain and major from Nov. 13, 1917, to July 31, 1919. This claim, he was informed, was forwarded to the Director of Finance for decision and by him was submitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury for decision.

A letter from The A.G.O., the summary continues, informed Major Parker in effect that his promotion to temporary major was based on seniority, under act of June 3, 1916, as amended by act of July 9, 1918. He drew pay of major from Aug. 1, 1919, to Nov. 1, 1919, the date of his discharge from commission as temporary major. Major Parker's letter added:

"It is a well established principle that when an officer receives his promotion by seniority he is entitled to pay of the grade to which promoted from the date of his new commission, although the announcement of the promotion in War Department orders may be made many months afterward. No formal acceptance of a promotion by seniority has ever been required. Since my temporary promotion on the retired list was based on promotion by seniority of officers on the active list, it would seem therefore that there could be no question about my being entitled to the pay and allowances of the grade of major from the date of my commission as a temporary major, Nov. 13, 1917."

Major Parker's claim, he was informed under date of Jan. 22, 1920, was held pending decision of the Comptroller:

In an earlier official communication under date of July 3, 1919, Major Parker had also made claim for difference in allowances between grade of major and captain. He was informed that he was not entitled to difference for commutation of heat and light in any case, but that difference in commutation of quarters would be due for any period for which it might be determined that he was entitled to difference in pay.

Under date of Aug. 9, 1919, the Acting Department Q.M. asked the Director of Finance to render decision as to Major Parker's claim for pay of major from date of temporary rank, Nov. 13, 1917, stating that in the opinion of his office pay and allowances of major were only due from date he accepted his appointment, for the reason that the Comptroller had previously rendered decision to that effect. In reply the Director of Finance asked on what date Major Parker had accepted commission (date was Sept. 3, 1919).

Temporary Appointment Held to be by Selection.

Under date of June 30, 1920, the office of the Director of Finance sent a communication to Major Parker, which said: "The temporary appointment of Captain Parker as major was an appointment by selection, not promotion by seniority, and he is not entitled to pay or allowances of that grade prior to date of acceptance of the appointment. Having accepted his appointment on Sept. 3, 1919, the claim for difference in pay between pay of captain and major from Nov. 13, 1917, to July 31, 1919, is disallowed. This in accordance with decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury dated April 26, 1920."

"It is here appropriate to state that Captain Parker was paid pay and commutation of quarters, heat and light for the entire months of August and September, 1919, as a major. He has therefore been overpaid in the amount of \$73.14, the difference between pay and commutation of quarters, heat and light of a captain and major, twenty years' service, for the period Aug. 1 to Sept. 2, 1919, and he should reimburse the United States in such amount by deducting same from his next pay voucher advising this office of the action taken."

The Zone Finance Officer, under date of July 8, 1920, accordingly informed Major Parker that \$73.14 should be deducted from his next pay voucher.

Decisions of the Comptroller.

Decisions of the Comptroller are given which state:

"Pay and allowances of the grade to which retired officers of the Army are advanced by temporary appointment, while on active duty in time of war, under authority of the next to the last proviso of Section 24 of the act of June 3, 1916, 39 Stat. 183, become due and payable only from and including the day such temporary appointments are accepted. Pay and allowances of the grade to which retired officers of the Army are permanently advanced in due course of promotion by reason of active service subsequent to retirement, under authority of the last proviso of Section 24 of the act of June 3, 1916, 39 Stat. 183, commence with the day the officers are entitled to promotion, and upon release from active duty such officers are entitled to retired pay of the advanced grade to which they have been permanently promoted." (26 Comp. Dec. 561.)

"If the word 'temporary' does not appear in special orders of the War Department, announcing the advancement of a retired officer of the Army to another grade, under Section 24 of the act of June 3, 1916, 39 Stat. 183, the order, in absence of any facts to the contrary, may be accepted as a statement of the fact that on the day stated in the order the retired officer therein named attained the higher grade in due course of promotion and became entitled from and including that date to pay and allowances of the higher grade; but where the facts disclose that the officer had not served sufficient time on active duty to entitle him to permanent promotion by reason of seniority on that day stated in the order, the advancement is to be considered as under temporary appointment by selection and effective only from the date of acceptance

thereof, either expressly or by entrance upon duty with knowledge of issuance of the appointment." (26 Comp. Dec. 569.)

Major Parker's View.

In regard to this official correspondence which we summarize Major Parker writes, in part: "Relative to my claim for back pay for the period Nov. 13, 1917, to July 31, 1919; I drew the pay of major from Aug. 1, 1919; I failed to send in my acceptance until Sept. 3, 1919; I am therefore directed to refund the increase of pay for the period Aug. 1, 1919, to Sept. 2, 1919, inclusive."

"I believe very firmly that my promotion to the grade of major came as a matter of seniority, which point seems to be very clearly indicated in all the endorsements from The Adjutant General; and I believe that I am entitled to the pay of major from date given in the order from which date I was to rank, viz., Nov. 13, 1917. Promotion by seniority does not require acceptance and pay is consequently due from the date of the vacancy; there was not a vacancy in the strictest sense in this case for myself on the retired list; but there was a vacancy for my running mate on the active list, Major Robert M. Lyon, Infantry."

"The Comptroller on April 26, 1920, holds that all temporary advancement given to retired officers during the war entitles them to the increase of pay from date of acceptance only; and then to cinch the proposition still further against the retired officer the Director of Finance holds that all temporary advancement given retired officers was promotion by selection. I admit that I might have accepted the promotion immediately upon receipt of notice, about July 31, 1919, but I ask you how it was humanly possible for me to accept this promotion earlier than July 29, 1919, the date of the order as issued by the Office of The Adjutant General?"

"About July, 1918, I addressed a communication to the War Department in which I requested that I be given the temporary rank of major, stating that I had been made a major National Army on Aug. 19, 1917, the date when the first war promotions were made, and also that my official duties brought me into contact with officers at Camp Fremont, one mile from Stanford University, my station at that time, and that some of these officers held the temporary rank of major who had recited to me as cadets at the academy while I was an instructor there. My communication was returned to me after some delay with the one word 'Disapproved.' If you remember not a single retired officer on college duty (and there were no officers of the active list on college duty after May 1, 1917) received temporary promotion until The Adjutant General's Office was forced to do so by the decision of the Judge Advocate General, who held that retired officers on active duty were entitled to the same temporary rank, pay and allowances which they would have been entitled to had they remained on the active list."

"The J.A.G. gives me promotion by seniority; the Comptroller holds that all temporary promotions of retired officers entitle them to the increase of pay from date of acceptance only; and finally the Director of Finance holds that all temporary promotions of retired officers was promotion by selection! Now I ask you in all conscience, can you beat it?"

Back Pay Paid in Some Instances.

Major Parker adds that some ninety or one hundred officers who had been on active duty but had not received any temporary rank filed similar applications for temporary promotion and in most cases obtained it. Six of these officers submitted their claims for back pay to Q. M.'s, who paid them, the amounts varying from \$1,200 to \$1,800. So far as he has learned repayment has not been demanded. He continues:

"Numerous retired officers were detailed for active duty with the various staff departments and I believe without any exceptions these officers were given temporary advanced rank; apparently their services were appreciated by the departments which they served to the best of their ability during the emergency. But those officers on R.O.T.C. duty were not working for any particular department; they were just working for the War Department in general, which was necessarily too impersonal to give any consideration to the suggestion to give temporary promotion, rank and pay to them. The work on which they were assigned was repeatedly spoken of by the W.D. as a most important part of our military system, and from Oct. 1, 1918, to Dec. 1, 1918, there was instituted the S.A.T.C.; my own assignment was as commanding officer of the S.A.T.C. of Stanford University."

"Why should it be necessary for the individual officer to be obliged to fight for his rights at every turn in the road? It would seem that the officials of the War Department would make it their particular business to see that every officer got all that he could possibly be entitled to under the law. The policy seems to work the other way, viz., the W.D. and the accounting officers of both War and Treasury Departments seem to be determined to disallow every claim possible under the law; when they should, it seems to me, allow every claim possible. It costs money to fight these claims through the courts and it also consumes a lot of time on the part of the officers concerned which might be spent much more profitably in improving the efficiency of the military service at some point. There are many officers with claims for back pay such as mine. We confidently believe that we are entitled to that back pay and we also need the money."

AMERICA ENTERS AIRCRAFT COMMISSION.

Through the action of the President the United States will have a representative at the next meeting of the International Aircraft Standards Commission, which was strongly advised last August at a conference in Washington attended by representatives of the War and Navy Departments, the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture and Post Office, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Society of Automotive Engineers, the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Society for Testing Materials. Upon the unanimous agreement that America should participate in the deliberations of the commission, a committee was appointed to present the matter to the President through Secretary of War Baker as the chairman of the Council of National Defense. Favorable action has been taken by the President, who has addressed a letter to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics requesting it to arrange for the presence of American representatives at the conference. In his letter the President writes: "I understand that the international conference will have no power to make any engagements or commitments, but will merely suggest standards for recommendation to the appropriate authorities of the several countries. If you could select and secure the presence of delegates who could bring back the recommendations and debates at

the conference, I have no doubt their report will be very helpful to the appropriate committees of the Congress and to those executive officers who deal with such matters." The commission will meet in Paris in January and the foreign representative of the National Advisory Committee has been changed with attending the sessions, unofficially.

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASSOCIATION.

Continues Patriotic Work for Preparedness.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In connection with your editorial of Nov. 27, concerning the "Decline of Preparedness Interest," I beg to say in behalf of the Military Training Camps Association of the U.S. that one civilian society at least which was formerly active in this field has not abandoned this work either completely or in part. On the contrary, this association has plans to carry on this work in a more extensive manner than heretofore. We held a most successful meeting of the Governing Committee of the association and a dinner at the University Club in New York city on Nov. 19, at which were present Gen. John J. Pershing, Major Gen. William G. Haan, Major Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, Col. Halstead Dorey, and others, representing the Army; and some fifty members of the Governing Committee of the association, coming from such distant points as Texas, California and Washington. The meeting discussed the civilian training camps to be held in the summer of 1921, under the auspices of the War Department, in accordance with the authority granted in Section 54 of the National Defense act, as amended by the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920. The details of these camps are now being formulated by the War Department in accordance with its recommendations to Congress and requests for an appropriation. This association offered in a letter to the Secretary of War, sent last summer, to assist the War Department in recruiting personnel, especially juniors from sixteen to nineteen, to attend the proposed camps. The association has had a long experience in this line in the recruiting for the Plattsburg and similar civilian camps held before the war for the officers' training camps and officer personnel during the war; and believes that it can be of value and assistance to the War Department in recruiting for the civilian camps next summer.

In order to be in a position to assist the War Department in this work, the association is now conducting throughout the United States a membership campaign to enlarge its membership. Circulars are being sent now to selected lists of some 200,000 men who have had military experience explaining the present purposes and object of the association.

This association has always stood for the idea that the United States should adopt a sound, permanent military policy based on the principle of universal military training. Until that purpose is accomplished this association proposes to carry on. Nor does this association stand alone in this matter. There are many others, notably the American Legion, which at its second annual convention, held in Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 28, reaffirmed its endorsement of the principle of universal military training. The legion has since appointed a committee on military affairs, whose object will be to follow up with Congress the principles recommended by the legion. The National Security League and American Defense Society are other civilian organizations working for this purpose.

Military Training Camps Association,

By ARTHUR F. COSBY, Executive Secretary.

19 West Forty-fourth street, New York city, Nov. 30, 1920.

GENERAL WOOD SUGGESTED FOR ARMENIAN RELIEF.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., is suggested for the post of commander of the Armenian Expeditionary Force proposed to the committee of the League of Nations by Major Gen. Sir John Frederick Maurice, British army, according to a dispatch to the New York Tribune from its correspondent at Geneva, Switzerland, who says he "is authorized to announce"—by whom it is not stated—that the command "will be offered to General Wood." The message continues that the committee was charged with finding means to save Armenia. Lord Robert Cecil, chairman, applied for the best available man to advise on Armenian affairs. General Maurice was designated and with General Weygand, French army, was asked to report. His recommendations included provision for an Armenian military force, directed by officers of the Allied armies. Under the plan, the dispatch states, General Wood is proposed for appointment as high commissioner for Armenia. Secretary of War Baker said on Nov. 30 that he could not comment on the matter as the report that General Wood's name was proposed had not been confirmed officially. General Wood at his headquarters in Chicago also declined to discuss the subject. President Wilson, on Nov. 30, in replying to the invitation of the Assembly of the League of Nations to use his good offices as a mediator between the Armenians and the Turkish Nationalists, led by Mustapha Kemal, telegraphed that upon assurances of the moral and diplomatic support of the principal Powers he would use his good offices to bring about peace, but that he was without authorization to employ the military forces of the United States in any project for the relief of Armenia, while any material contributions would require the authorization of Congress. In Service circles the mention of General Wood's name in connection with the Armenian situation was regarded as a tribute to his record as a military officer, administrator and physician. "He is the best equipped man in the world for the peculiar and exacting duty the post in Armenia demands," was one comment. A Washington dispatch to the Tribune says: "It was everywhere admitted that a more competent officer than General Wood was not available in the American Army for the proposed Armenian post. The administrative ability of General Wood, coupled with the fact that he is a physician and a sanitary expert, capable of meeting successfully the difficult health conditions in Armenia, makes him the ideal choice for the important assignment." In connection with a fund of \$20,000,000 which it is proposed to raise in this country to aid Armenia, further press report states that on Dec. 1 a cablegram was received in New York by the Near East Relief from Dr. Abrahonian, diplomatic representative of the Armenian Republic at Geneva, which said that if such a fund could be provided "to save Armenia from its present peril and to establish a national existence" the Armenian delegation suggested that it should be administered "preferably by an American of high reputation, such as Gen. Leonard Wood."

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Promotions Announced Nov. 29.

The following promotions in the Regular Army, with rank as indicated below, were announced by the War Department Nov. 29, 1920:

Lieut. Col. Dana T. Merrill, Inf., to colonel, rank Nov. 24, 1920.
Lieut. Col. George B. Pond, Inf., to colonel, rank Nov. 19, 1920.
Capt. Charles C. Reynolds, F.A., to major, rank July 1, 1920.
Capt. Philip Caldwell, Inf., to major, rank July 1, 1920.

Promotions to the Grade of Major.

Amendment of previous War Department instructions relative to promotion of officers of the Regular Army in the grade of major provides that 242 vacancies of July 1, 1920, in the grade of major, in branches of the Service whose officers are carried on the promotion list, be reserved for appointments under Secs. 24 and 24e of the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, these to include such appointments as have already been made. It is directed that the remaining vacancies of July 1, 1920, be filled by promotion under the provisions of Sec. 24e in accordance with law existing prior to the passage of the act of June 4, 1920, and that no promotion be made to the grade of major to fill vacancies subsequent to July 1, 1920, until specifically directed by the Secretary of War.

PROMOTIONS IN ORDER ON SINGLE LIST.

We publish below a corrected list of promotions to colonel and major in the Regular Army, announced by the War Department on Nov. 24, 1920, which gives their names as they stand on the single list. The date of rank for all the new majors is July 1, 1920, and the date of rank of the colonels is as noted, all in 1920. The list here given takes the place of the one in our issue of Nov. 27, page 354. In the list published last week names were not given in their order on the single list, and several names were included that should not have appeared as the officers had resigned, were retired, or were Philippine Scout officers not yet promoted because they had not been examined.

Lieut. Cols. Promoted to Col. from Date Noted, in 1920.
L. F. Garrard, Q.M.C., Nov. 19. F. W. Coleman, F.D., Nov. 16.
J. M. Love, Jr., Inf., Nov. 14. F. S. L. Price, Inf., Nov. 17.
P. H. McCook, Inf., Nov. 16.

Captains Promoted to Major, all from July 1, 1920.

R. O. Annin, Cav.	S. Erickson, Inf.
E. P. Duval, Cav.	T. R. McCarron, Inf.
R. W. Crawford, C.E.	P. A. Hodgson, C.E.
E. L. N. Glass, Cav.	E. E. Wheeler, A.S.
W. A. Robertson, A.S.	E. A. Zundel, F.A.
J. H. Jouett, A.S.	C. B. Hazeltine, Cav.
C. P. Gross, C.E.	W. C. Houghton, F.A.
J. A. Brooks, Jr., O.D.	A. L. Ganahl, C.E.
C. H. Bandholtz, O.D.	F. L. Hoskins, C.A.C.
A. E. Sawkins, Inf.	J. F. Conklin, C.E.
H. C. Ingles, S.C.	R. Royce, A.S.
D. O. Elliott, C.E.	O. Ward, F.A.
T. Barnes, Jr., Cav.	L. W. Miller, C.E.
F. W. Herman, C.E.	E. E. Gosholt, C.E.
M. Pearson, Inf.	W. H. Holcombe, C.E.
E. H. Coyle, Cav.	P. C. Bullard, C.E.
F. B. Jordan, Inf.	E. Yeager, F.A.
R. W. Barker, F.A.	A. H. Warren, C.A.C.
E. Sedlacek, F.A.	C. Spatz, A.S.
B. H. Somervell, C.E.	S. L. R. Irwin, F.A.
A. M. Prentiss, C.W.S.	G. J. Richards, C.E.
J. B. Anderson, F.A.	J. B. Treat, F.A.
R. A. Osmun, Q.M.C.	E. C. Kelton, C.E.
F. S. Skinner, C.E.	D. H. Gillette, C.E.
A. E. Larabee, S.C.	D. A. Davison, C.E.
J. G. Burr, F.A.	E. L. Homes, Cav.
T. H. Rees, Jr., Cav.	J. T. McFarney, A.S.
W. E. Burr, F.A.	H. Huston, Inf.
L. E. Stanford, S.C.	L. L. Lamport, Inf. (sub. to ex.)
H. Abbey, Jr., Inf.	H. B. S. Burwell, A.S.
R. Hossital, F.A.	C. M. Bushee, F.A.
R. D. Brown, C.A.C.	S. De W. Downs, Jr., F.A.
E. O. Halbert, C.A.C.	P. A. Miller, C.E.
M. Garr, Cav.	A. Bethel, C.E.
R. E. Carmody, Cav.	R. Marsh, F.A.
M. J. Young, C.E.	E. Villaret, C.A.C.
H. P. Loomis, C.A.C.	C. L. Clifford, Cav.
T. B. Larkin, Inf.	P. M. Brannan, Inf.
W. F. Tompkins, C.E.	P. D. Parkinson, Inf.
A. E. Potts, C.A.C.	W. F. Maher, F.A.
L. R. L. Stuart, C.A.C.	T. H. Monroe, Inf.
R. H. Hannum, C.A.C.	P. C. Paschal, Inf.
J. L. Thurber, F.A.	H. S. Bull, Inf.
P. C. Weeth, F.A.	H. P. Milligan, Inf.
D. L. Weath, C.E.	W. C. Gullison, Inf.
J. M. Swing, F.A.	F. J. Dunigan, F.A.
M. Kirby, A.S.	A. W. Waldron, F.A.
H. L. King, C.A.C.	O. O. Kuentz, C.E.
A. D. Newman, Cav.	C. W. Howard, A.S.
C. W. Foster, Cav.	C. M. Miliken, S.C.
C. C. Benson, Cav.	G. P. Anderson, C.A.C.
C. W. Lewis, Inf.	J. B. Thompson, Cav.
R. R. Paddock, F.A.	J. H. Wallace, F.A.
C. H. Hayes, F.A.	F. H. Forbes, Inf.
C. L. Clark, F.A.	J. S. Smylie, C.A.C.
J. L. Bradley, Inf.	J. A. Doe, Inf.
C. Grant, Inf.	W. R. Orton, Inf.
J. De M. McCain, C.A.C.	P. W. Milburn, Inf.
J. S. Bragdon, C.E.	E. Landreth, Inf.
J. P. Hogan, C.A.C.	R. S. Harrison, Inf.
L. E. A. King, C.E.	B. Braxton, Inf.
G. Packard, C.A.C.	R. G. Whitten, Inf.
W. E. R. Covell, C.E.	C. J. Mathews, Inf.
H. B. Saylor, C.A.C.	J. F. Byron, Inf.
J. D. Arthur, Jr., C.E.	C. W. Ryder, Inf.
B. F. Hoge, Cav.	I. Gill, Jr., Inf.
H. E. Small, C.A.C.	P. Hatfield, Inf.
J. A. Lester, F.A.	W. G. Jones, Inf.
H. Baskell, C.A.C.	F. R. Waltz, Inf.
H. S. Aund, O.D.	A. R. Rockwood, C.A.C.
L. T. Byrne, F.A.	J. H. Carruth, C.E.
T. G. Lanphier, A.S.	X. H. Price, C.E.
J. Kennard, Cav.	J. H. Woodberry, O.D.
F. Herr, Cav.	D. G. Morrisett, Cav.
B. G. Weir, A.S.	W. J. Tack, Inf.
B. S. Stocker, Inf.	A. R. Harris, F.A.
G. L. Smith, Inf.	H. Beukema, F.A.
J. L. Burg, Inf.	J. L. Parkinson, Inf.
M. A. Joyce, Inf.	

First Lieutenant Promoted to Major from July 1, 1920.
E. W. Austin, F.A.

BANDSMEN ENLISTMENT INSTRUCTIONS CHANGED.

So great has been the call for Army-trained bandmen in civil life that the War Department has announced that the instructions governing the enlistment of musicians have been modified because of the need of men for the various regimental bands. Hereafter, according to Major Gen. P. C. Harris, The Adjutant General, a man may enlist to study music who has no musical training. The Army will teach him the instrument to which he is best adapted, or which he may desire. Recruits who yearn to learn march and dance music will be sent to the 7th Recruit Depot Band, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, where preparations are now being made to train 200 musicians for the Army. Band Leader Frank J. Weber has been put in charge of the school with four instruc-

tors. There are classes in reed, brass and percussion instruments, and instruction in harmony and higher music for those who desire it. Men who qualify can afterwards attend the Army School for Band Leaders, which is the only one of the kind in the United States. Under the teaching system of the Army the band is divided into groups, each group in charge of a trained musician, for individual instruction. After the individual players reach satisfactory proficiency instruction is by groups, and after this the band rehearses as a whole. The men practice at least four hours a day, except Saturday, which is chiefly devoted to recreation. Inquiries should be addressed to Band Leader Frank J. Weber, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

RETIREMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL MAYO.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., a distinguished officer of the Navy, retires for age Dec. 8, 1920, after sea duty of twenty-eight years and nine months, in all parts of the world, and shore duty of some seventeen years. His last tour of sea duty as a rear admiral, vice admiral and admiral dates from Dec. 18, 1913. He was appointed vice admiral and designated as second in command of the Atlantic Fleet June 10, 1915. When he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Fleet, June 16, 1916, he held the rank of admiral while exercising such command. On April 16, 1919, he was designated by Secretary Daniels as commander-in-chief of the "United States Fleet." His administration as a commander-in-chief was of the highest merit, and the hauling down of his flag on June 30, 1919, when he relinquished his command, was universally regretted.

His Americanism, his ability as an officer, his modesty, his firmness and fairness were the qualities that he displayed which won him universal respect. He turned over to his successor, Admiral Henry B. Wilson, an efficient and thoroughly trained fleet. Admiral Mayo was the commander-in-chief of the American Fleet in the World War, but, owing to the fact that the British fleet controlled the sea and Germany only waged a submarine war, he did not command abroad, but was left in home waters, and his force became the great training school for the new personnel which had to man the transports and merchant ships. The vessels under his direct command retired beyond the capes of the Chesapeake and trained thousands of men. This was hard work and unthankful work, but work that had to be done. Transports and new ships had to be officered, and it was natural that the Fleet should lose many of its best officers, but in spite of it the general efficiency of the Fleet remained high.

Upon taking command of the Fleet in 1916 Admiral Mayo found practically only battleships operating with the flag. He brought together all forces to one organization, the Destroyer Force, Air and Submarine Force. The Train, that is, the supply vessels of the big ships, was organized and developed into its proper function of supplying and maintaining the combatant ships. The Admiral had the assistance of a carefully picked staff of his own selection. Capt. O. P. Jackson, one of the most brilliant and one of the youngest captains of the Navy, was the Admiral's chief of staff. Comdr. William S. Pye was the strategic officer and Comdr. Donald C. Bingham in charge of the Fleet's gunnery, and the marksmanship was astonishingly fine. Special attention was given to spotting practice, anti-aircraft and anti-periscope practice, and the use of aircraft for spotting in connection with big gun firing. An entirely new system of fleet tactics was developed by Admiral Mayo and his staff.

A standardized communication system was built up throughout the Fleet. Its correct principle was indicated by the fact that ships of the Fleet assigned to foreign service and required to operate under foreign methods of signaling, were able quickly and satisfactorily to adapt themselves to new and foreign methods. Admiral Mayo and his staff assisted the Navy Department in getting out an entirely new system of codes, signal books and ciphers. The system of training established by Admiral Mayo enabled Reserve officers to be utilized to an extent which would not have been thought possible before the war. In the enlisted personnel green recruits were likewise trained and placed in positions formerly occupied by experienced men with results which were very gratifying. A new system of training men for the Engineer force was adopted, in which the training of all-round engineers was discontinued and new men were trained for only certain parts of the engineering trade. Certain ships of Battleship Force 1 carried on this engineer training, and by this method it was possible to meet the unprecedented demand for men in the engineering force of transports and new ships. The question of morale was seriously studied, and in conjunction with the 6th Division of the Bureau of Navigation excellent results were maintained.

Admiral Mayo was born in Burlington, Vt., Dec. 8, 1856, and was appointed a cadet midshipman June 14, 1872, graduating from the Naval Academy in June, 1876. He was promoted to midshipman June 20, 1876; to ensign Feb. 26, 1878; to lieutenant (j.g.) Feb. 25, 1885; to lieutenant Dec. 5, 1890; to lieutenant commander June 11, 1899; to commander Feb. 21, 1905; captain, Sept. 7, 1908, and he reached the grade of rear admiral June 15, 1913. During the Spanish-American War he served on board the Bennington from the beginning of the war until Sept. 7, 1898; on the Independence from Sept. 8, 1898, to Oct. 11, 1898; and as inspector of equipment, Union Iron Works, from Oct. 14, 1898, until after the close of the war. He was inspector in charge of the 12th Lighthouse District, San Francisco, Calif., until July 1, 1917; in command of the Albany from July 9, 1907, to Oct. 3, 1908. He served as a member of the Lighthouse Board, Washington, from Oct. 23, 1908, to Aug. 25, 1919; was in command of the California from Sept. 23, 1909, to Jan. 16, 1911; was captain of the yard, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., from Jan. 19, 1911, to May 15, 1911; was commandant of the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., from May 15, 1911, to April 22, 1913. During the period from May 15, 1911, to July 1, 1911, he had additional duty in command of the 12th Naval District. Admiral Mayo served as aid for personnel, Navy Department, from April 28, 1913, to Nov. 10, 1913; was on duty at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., from Nov. 11, 1913, to Dec. 9, 1913; and next as commander of a division of the Atlantic Fleet, from Dec. 26, 1913, to June 8, 1915, when he was appointed vice admiral, and was assigned to the 1st Division of the Fleet. His last assignment to duty was as a member of the General Board. Admiral Mayo's prompt and firm action in the Tampico affair in 1914, where he made a demand upon Huerta for an apology for disrespect shown to the American flag, is well known. The salute was not rendered, whereupon Vera Cruz was occupied later by American forces under command of Admiral F. F. Fletcher, U.S.N. He faced a very trying situation at

Tampico when the Mexicans menaced American citizens there.

ARMY RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Elliot Caziarc, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service Nov. 24, 1920, for physical disability incident thereto. Colonel Caziarc, who served with the A.E.F. during the World War, was born in Maine, April 5, 1877, and first entered the Regular Army as a private in the 15th Infantry in April, 1898. He gained his first commission, that of second lieutenant, 8th Infantry, July 25, 1900. Subsequent promotions, transfers and assignments took him to the 1st, 16th, 36th and 40th regiments of Infantry. He was last on duty at Camp Dis, N.J.

Major R. E. Adams, U.S.M.C., has been retired in the rank of permanent major as of Nov. 25, 1920. He was appointed to the U.S.M.C. from civil life as second lieutenant June 18, 1907, was promoted to first lieutenant on Feb. 10, 1910, to captain on Aug. 29, 1913, and to major (T) Oct. 18, 1917. In the American Expeditionary Force's Major Adams was acting battalion commander of the 1st Battalion, 6th Marines, early in the war, then on detached duty at 1st Army Corps School at Gendrecourt, France. In the Toulon sector he was attached to headquarters company and engaged in active operations from April 16 to 30, 1918. He next commanded the 1st Battalion, 38th U.S. Infantry, in training at Creasy, and was in the front line in the Chateau-Thierry sector, from June 20 to July 8, 1918. Later he became brigade adjutant of the 32d Division and was transferred to the 56th Brigade as brigade adjutant. He graduated from the Army General Staff College, Jan. 2, 1919. He is a native of Dauphin, Pa.

Capt. Leonard L. Barrett, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., was retired as major on Nov. 30, 1920, for disability incident to the Service, to date from July 1, 1920. He was born in New Hampshire Nov. 4, 1890, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1912, when he was assigned to the Coast Artillery. He became an officer in the Ordnance Department in 1915, and during the World War he was appointed a temporary lieutenant colonel of Ordnance.

Capt. Lawrence A. McLaughlin, Const. Art., U.S.A., was retired from active service Nov. 29, 1920, for physical disability incident to the Service, and with the rank of major, to date from July 1, 1920. He was born in Illinois July 8, 1887, and was appointed a second lieutenant, Coast Artillery, Regular Army, Aug. 13, 1911, having previously graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1910.

The retirement from active service of 1st Sergt. Willie B. Smith, Coast Art. Corps, 1st Co., Puget Sound, is announced in Orders 134, Nov. 24, 1920, Fort Worden, Wash., by Col. H. J. Merriam. After giving in brief the service record of 1st Sergeant Smith, which began Aug. 29, 1891, and includes eight discharges with "character excellent," Colonel Merriam says: "In addition to the above 1st Sergeant Smith is the holder of a Certificate of Merit awarded him by the President of the United States in recognition of especially meritorious and distinguished services performed by him Sept. 8, 1903, during the cyclone at Galveston, Texas. The above presents a fine record of long, faithful and efficient service to the country. We congratulate 1st Sergeant Smith upon his retirement and our best wishes accompany him throughout his future career. The record of his service is one which constitutes a good example to the young men now entering the Service, one which they can well afford to keep before them as a guide."

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A., retired, a prominent officer of the Corps of Engineers, and who took part in many important engineer projects, died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 24, 1920, of Bright's disease, after an illness of several years. Colonel Symons was born at Keesville, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1849, and was graduated from the U.S. M.A., in the class of 1874, and was assigned to the Corps of Engineers. Among his various duties he served with the Engineer Battalion at Willet's Point, N.Y., till 1876, and as assistant engineer on explorations west of the 100th meridian, under Lieutenant Wheeler, from Aug. 16, 1876, to June 27, 1879. As engineer officer of the Department of Columbia from July 16, 1879, to Nov. 21, 1882, he was engaged in selecting sites for new posts, preventing outbreaks of Indians, etc. He was on duty with the Mississippi River Commission from Dec. 28, 1882, to June 7, 1883, and was assistant engineer of the Washington Aqueduct Dec. 15, 1883. Leaving the river and harbor improvement work in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana in October, 1895, he was until January, 1899, in charge of river and harbor works in western New York and Pennsylvania. From July 1, 1898, to January, 1899, he was engineer of the 10th Lighthouse District. Colonel Symons served on the Canal Advisory Board, constructed the largest breakwater in the world at Buffalo, and was on the board that improved the Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals. He was military aid to President Roosevelt. In 1896-7 Colonel Symons made an examination and report on the problem of a ship canal from the Great Lakes to the sea. He is well known in the national capital, having long been station there as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds of the District of Columbia. He was retired at his own request July 28, 1908.

Major Guy T. Scott, U.S.A., retired, president of the Continental Trust Company of Washington, D.C., died in that city Dec. 2, 1920, following a stroke of apoplexy. Major Scott was born in West Virginia Feb. 14, 1873, and entered the Regular Army from civil life in July, 1898, as a second lieutenant of Artillery. He was retired from active service Oct. 10, 1913, for disability in the line of duty.

Capt. Robert H. Shiel, U.S.M.C., retired, died at Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov. 14, 1920. He was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 27, 1883, and was appointed in the Marine Corps June 1, 1917.

The death at Washington, D.C., Nov. 22, 1920, of Capt. Arthur Clappé, commandant of the U.S. Army Bandmasters' School, was announced this week, and while in a way not unexpected, is a shock to the members of the school and to Captain Clappé's friends on Governors Island. Captain Clappé organized the school and was its inspiration as well as its head for a number of years. To his technical knowledge of music, and his experience of many years, in the Army Bandmasters' Schools in England as well as at the Military Academy at West Point, where he reorganized and built up the Academy band, Captain Clappé added a remarkable

enthusiasm and a skill of imparting that knowledge to others which commanded admiration. "To him, more than to any one man," writes a correspondent, "is due the credit of beginning a work for the improvement of band music in the U.S. Army. This work he began under the greatest difficulties and discouragements, but he continued his efforts and to-day it may be said the Army at large is not only vastly benefited by the work he has already accomplished, but that there has been a realization of the great value and need of a greater enlargement of this work. To Dr. Frank Damrosch, the president of the New York Institute of Musical Art, must be ascribed the credit for making possible the original enlargement of the work in granting to the Army Bandmasters' School the scholarships for educating trained band leaders. Captain Clapp developed this to the highest point and by his patience, keen interest and adaptation of the means at his disposal he brought the school to a state of great efficiency. His death is a great loss to the Army Music School in which he will be missed, officially and personally, very deeply. Captain Clapp leaves a wife and a daughter.

Mr. Franklin Page Sackett, late commander, Supply Corps, U.S.N., died Nov. 18, 1920, at Haverford, Pa., after a brief illness. Mr. Sackett, who was a son of Brig. Gen. Frederic M. Sackett, of Rhode Island, served during the Spanish War as a captain in the Volunteer Army. He entered the Navy in 1899 as an assistant paymaster, served in the Philippine campaign and the Boxer campaign on board the U.S.S. Castine and in the World War on board the battleship Nevada and on special duty ashore. He was promoted to the rank of commander in 1917 and in October, 1919, resigned because of continued ill health resulting from a very severe attack of yellow fever, contracted while serving on board the U.S.S. Boston at Panama in 1905. "Commander Sackett," writes a Navy officer, "maintained the high traditions of his service and of his distinguished ancestry by being, throughout his career, a conspicuous example of that type of officer who through inherent merit and superior ideals, commands the confidence of his seniors, the admiration of his contemporaries, and the loyal devotion of his subordinates." The funeral, which took place Nov. 22 from the home of his mother, 177 George street, Providence, R.I., was attended by members of his family and the few of his intimate friends of the Navy who were permitted, by the exigencies of their service, to be present. He is survived by his widow, Marion Leech Sackett, of Washington.

"One of the old 2d Artillery" writes: "Once in a long while some rare man makes one realize that Thackeray's 'Colonel Newcome' was not an entirely imaginary character. Such a man was Gen. Erasmus Morgan Weaver. A brave soldier, without arrogance—intellectual without pedantry—a steadfast, loyal friend, and best of all a Christian gentleman of the old school. Ready, when his call came to answer 'Adsum' and pass over into the 'Silent Land' calmly and without fear. Leaving us who loved him tender and reverent memories no time can dim."

Mrs. Mary Addison West Wilcox, wife of Col. Cornelius DeWitt Wilcox, U.S.A., professor of modern languages at the U.S. Military Academy, died of heart failure on Nov. 27, 1920, while about to take her seat in the grandstand at the Army-Navy game in New York city. Prompt medical attention was given by Col. Douglas Duval, Med. Corps, U.S.A., but she died a few minutes after she collapsed. The exertion of climbing the stairs to the upper covered stand had caused too great a strain on the heart. The funeral was held at West Point on Monday afternoon, Nov. 29, in the Cadet Chapel, Chaplain C. E. Wheat officiating. The beautiful musical service was rendered by Mr. F. C. Mayer, organist, and the cadet choir. The flowers were unusually lovely and completely covered the casket. The pallbearers were the Superintendent, Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Colonels Fieberger, Echols, Robinson, Holt, Carter, Strong, Danford, Alexander, Daley, Mettler, Reynolds, Timberlake, and Major Card. The officers and instructors of the department of modern languages attended the services in a body and the large chapel was filled with friends, many of whom came from New York and vicinity. Among the relatives present were Mrs. H. Randall Webb, Miss Mary Ingle, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Addison and Mrs. Elsie Cobb Wilson, of Washington. Mrs. Cornelius Bliss, of New York, and Mrs. Henry Shaler Williams, of Ithaca. In the list of friends from away were Brig. Gen. Samuel E. Tillman, Col. Palmer E. Pierce and William A. Simpson, Col. and Mrs. Samuel Reber, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. L. Bull, Mr. Thomas H. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Hastings, Mrs. Higginson, Mrs. Hal-dane, Mrs. George W. Goethals, Mrs. Wright P. Edgerton and Mrs. Copeland. "Mrs. Wilcox," writes a friend, "was a woman of rare personal charm and warm heart; she had the gift of making friends and keeping them. A devout churchwoman, she threw herself heart and soul into whatever she had to do, never spared herself, and no charity was too large or too small to claim her interest. For years she had been an officer of the Army Relief and in local good works she was always one of the first to respond. In social life she was an acknowledged leader and her hospitality was unbounded. Born and bred in Washington, she was the daughter of Clement and Sarah Addison West; her father died when she was a small child and several years later her mother married Capt. George Mitchell, U.S.A. Married to Colonel Wilcox, then a lieutenant in the 2d Artillery, in 1888, she had with him wide experience of life at various Army posts, in the Philippines, and in travel through Europe and the Far East. She will be greatly mourned and missed by her many friends in the Army and in civil life."

Mrs. Eliza Glover Pyne, widow of the Rev. Charles March Pyne, captain, U.S.A., retired, died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 30, 1920. She was the mother of Comdr. Frederick G. Pyne, Supply Corps, U.S.N., and grand-mother of Cadet Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.M.A., and of Mdsn. Schuyler N. Pyne, U.S.N.A.

Mrs. Margaret Anne Peabody, grandmother of Mrs. James S. Young, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Young, U.S.A., died at Fort Wayne, Mich., Nov. 23, 1920, in the seventy-ninth year of her age.

Margaret Anne Young, daughter of Lieut. Col. James S. Young, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Young, died at the home of her parents at Fort Wayne, Mich., Nov. 19, 1920, aged five years, five months and seventeen days.

Mrs. Anne Orvis Arnold, wife of Capt. C. L. Arnold, U.S.N., died at New York city on Nov. 28, 1920.

Mrs. Mary Love, wife of Rev. John Love, D.D., and mother of Major Robert R. Love, U.S.A., of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., died at Asbury Park, N.J., on Nov. 20, 1920.

Mr. Henry J. Small, of San Francisco, Calif., died on Oct. 28, 1920. Mr. Small was the father of Mrs. Arthur G. Fisher, wife of Major Fisher, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Mrs. Junnius Pierce, wife of Mr. Pierce, formerly

major, U.S.A., and chief of staff of the A.E.F. in England.

"The passing away of Mrs. Francis B. Jones, wife of Colonel Jones, U.S.A., who died at Daytona, Fla., Nov. 7, 1920," writes a friend, "was a great shock to her many friends scattered throughout the Army and civil life. In her great capacity for friendship and ever enlarging sympathy, she has left a memory in the hearts of all her associates that will never fade. Her heart was open and keenly alive to all."

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

From Houston, Texas, comes the announcement of the marriage of Miss Nannie Palmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene B. Palmer, of Salt Lake City, Utah, to Lieut. Col. James E. Shelley, U.S.A., the wedding having taken place on Nov. 9, 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer went down from Salt Lake for the wedding. Colonel Shelley was stationed for a time at Fort Douglas, Utah, and has many local friends. "Miss Palmer," writes a correspondent, "is a very gifted young woman, who has made a large measure of success on the stage, having played with Otis Skinner for several seasons."

Major Roy S. Atwood, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Mary Mackaye were married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Henry Goodwin MacKaye, at Newport, R.I., on Nov. 25, 1920, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, of Trinity Church. The bride wore a gown of Chantilly lace over white satin and trimmed with rose point and a veil of tulle hung from a coronet of rose point lace and orange blossoms. Her only attendant was her sister, Mrs. Earl Harrison Metzger, wife of Major Metzger, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Capt. Frank J. Atwood, Coast Art., U.S.A., acted as best man. Major Atwood is in command of the U.S.A. mine planter Schofield now at New York and will later go to Charleston, S.C.

Mrs. Anna McCue announces the marriage of her daughter, Marguerite Marie, to Major James Edwin Ware, U.S.A., Nov. 26, 1920, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa. Major and Mrs. Ware will be at home after Jan. 1 at Camp Dix, N.J.

The marriage of Capt. Roland Wilkins, 9th Inf., U.S.A. (emergency), and Miss Lorene Katherine Huntress, daughter of Judge and Mrs. George W. Huntress, was solemnized Nov. 17, 1920, at St. Mark's Episcopal Church in San Antonio, with Chaplain Samuel E. Crosby, 9th Inf., performing the ceremony.

Miss Eugénie E. Blandin, daughter of Mrs. Blandin, of Cleveland Park, Washington, D.C., and the late Lieut. John J. Blandin, U.S.N., was married to Lieut. Comdr. Jerome A. Lee, U.S.N., son of Mrs. Marilla Stone, of Rush City, Minn., on Nov. 24, 1920, at St. Gregory's Catholic Church, Baltimore, Md. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles F. Morrissey. The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother-in-law, Comdr. H. Allen Stuart, U.S.N., wore a suit of dark blue French broadcloth with seal trimmings and hat to match. Mrs. Stuart was matron of honor. Little Miss Marie Blandin Stuart, niece of the bride, was flower girl. The bridegroom was attended by Lieut. Comdr. B. H. Lingo, U.S.N. Only immediate relatives were present. After the ceremony Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lee left for a wedding trip. Upon their return they will reside at Annapolis, Md., where the Lieutenant-Commander is stationed at the Naval Academy.

Lieut. Comdr. William P. Wishaar, U.S. Coast Guard, and Miss Elise Kidder, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kidder, of Wilmington, N.C., were married Nov. 25, 1920, at New York city, in the Vanderbilt Hotel. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Percy Gordon, of St. Bartholomew's Church, and it was witnessed by a small gathering of relatives. The bride had no attendants. She was given away by her uncle, Mr. Edward H. Kidder. Her brother, Mr. George E. Kidder, of Wilmington, was the best man. A small reception followed the ceremony.

Lieut. Frederick W. Neilson, U.S.N., and Miss Eulalia Seeley Garrison, daughter of Mrs. Cornelius M. Garrison, were married at New York city Nov. 27, 1920, in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church. Col. Robert M. Thompson, uncle of the bride, gave her away. The best man was Mr. R. P. R. Neilson, the bridegroom's brother. There was a breakfast at the Colony Club. Lieutenant Neilson, Annapolis, '17, is a nephew of Mrs. Frederic Neilson and a cousin of Mrs. Neilson Vanderbilt. He has been ordered to Pensacola, Fla., for aviation duty.

Lieut. Morris S. Daniels, jr., 3d U.S. Cav., and Miss Mamie Baggett Nichols were married in Washington, D.C., on Nov. 24, 1920.

Cyril Louis Fuller, son of Col. Alvarado M. Fuller, U.S.A., and Miss Carrie Reid Ledoux, daughter of Augustus Damon Ledoux and the late Mrs. Hattie Lee Williams Ledoux, took place in New York city Dec. 2, 1920, at the Gotham, the Rev. Dr. Henry Everston Cobb performing the ceremony. Mrs. Charles Henry Talbott, a cousin of the bride, was the matron of honor, and Charles Henry Talbott was the best man. The bride served in the Red Cross Military Hospital No. 1 at Neuilly, and after its closing, in the canteen. Mr. Fuller was a first lieutenant in the 35th Division, A.E.F. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller will reside in California.

Mrs. Charles A. Doyen, widow of Brigadier General Doyen, U.S.M.C., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Fay Doyen, to Ensign Felix Leslie Johnson, U.S.N. The latter is a son of Mr. and Mrs. James McN. Johnson, of Aberdeen, N.C., and a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy in the class of 1920.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Graham Burrage, daughter of Rear Admiral Burrage, U.S.N., and Mrs. Burrage, and granddaughter of the late Major Gen. William Montrose Graham, U.S.A., and Mrs. Graham, to Mr. William Watts Gwathmey, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Gwathmey, of Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Jane Turner announces the marriage of her daughter, Emily, to Ensign Paul Ralph Heinemap, U.S.N., on Nov. 26, 1920, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Nevett Steele, of Annapolis, Md., announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Elizabeth Hill, to Lieut. Conrad S. Grove, U.S.M.C.

A FAREWELL TO MAJOR CRAIGIE.

In a recent issue of Student Life, the college paper of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., it has this to say editorially of Major Wallace M. Craigie, U.S.A., recently promoted to lieutenant colonel: "Major Craigie's departure from Washington University because of orders which transfer him to recruiting duty at Washington, D.C., is a distinct loss and a source of extreme regret to

all who have come in contact with him. Washington University owes largely to him the fact that she may count herself, in however small a degree, a link in the sadly weak chain of stations which are aiding in preparing the country for possible emergencies. Major Craigie leaves with the thanks of those among the student body and faculty who have an interest in his line of work and with the respect and good wishes of all who knew him here. Major Craigie came to Washington University in 1918 as head of the Students' Army Training Corps; he commanded the old R.O.T.C. at the University of Missouri before he was transferred here; after the armistice he was retained here as head of the new R.O.T.C., having organized the department of military science and tactics at this university."

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Col. George H. Paddock, U.S.A., and Mrs. Paddock will sail for France early in December.

Mrs. Rowan, widow of Major Hamilton Rowan, U.S.A., is at the Grafton, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Hill, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hill have taken an apartment at 52 Court street, Portsmouth, Va.

Rear Admiral E. D. Taussig, U.S.N., and Mrs. Taussig will be at 36 Kay street, Newport, R.I., for the winter.

A son was born to Lieut. Abraham Jablons, Med. Corps, U.S.N.R.F., and Mrs. Jablons at New York city on Nov. 26, 1920.

A daughter, Pauline Yvonne Terry, was born to Capt. Philip D. Terry, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Terry at Camp Eustis, Va., on Nov. 27, 1920.

A son, Francis Gaines Bishop, jr., was born to Lieut. Francis G. Bishop, 39th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Bishop at Camp Lewis, Wash., on Nov. 14, 1920.

A daughter, Margaret Lucille Sykes, was born to Lieut. James B. Sykes, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sykes at their home in Wallis, Texas, on Nov. 6, 1920.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Munter, U.S.C.G., and Mrs. Munter have arrived at Atlantic City, N.J., for the holidays and are stopping at the Ambassador.

Major Robert H. Lewis, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lewis will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Blocker, of San Antonio, Texas, for the month of December.

Capt. Wendell L. Bevan, 1st Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Bevan announce the birth of a son, Wendell Lowell Bevan, jr., on Nov. 7, 1920, at Fort Sill, Okla.

Capt. George Brown, jr. (S.C.), U.S.N., Mrs. Brown and Miss Catharine Brown will spend the winter at the Hadleigh, 16th and V streets, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. William Remsen Taylor, U.S.A., and Mrs. Taylor have left Camp Humphreys, Va., for Savannah, Ga., where Colonel Taylor will be recruiting officer.

Major Henry C. Dooling, M.C. U.S.A., Mrs. Dooling and their three children, Jeanne, Halvor and little Edith, are living at 208 Shepherd street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Comdr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Atkins and little Betty Atkins have moved into quarters in the New York Navy Yard and hope their friends visiting New York will look them up.

Major Halbert P. Harris, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Harris have sold their home in Burlingame, Calif., and are now residing at 1265 18th avenue, San Francisco.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., retired, and his daughter, Miss Fiske, have returned to Washington for the winter and reopened their apartment at Stoneleigh Court.

Major R. C. Brady, Mrs. Brady and two babies have returned to their home in Philadelphia after spending the Thanksgiving holidays with Major Brady's mother, Mrs. James R. Brady, of Annapolis, Md.

A son was born to the wife of Major E. W. Fales, Inf., U.S.A., at the home of Mrs. Fales's parents, Capt. A. C. Baker, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Baker, at 122 States avenue, Atlantic City, N.J., Nov. 28, 1920.

Capt. and Mrs. Stephen Victor Graham, U.S.N., have moved from New York city to No. 6 Greenough place, Newport, R.I., Captain Graham having been ordered to join the December class at the Naval War College.

Brig. Gen. R. E. Noble, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who left New York with the late Major General Gorgas, U.S.A., early last May to study tropical diseases on the west of Africa, arrived at New York from London Nov. 29.

Major John C. Pegram, U.S.A., and Mrs. Pegram, who have been spending some time at their home in Petersburg, Va., went to New York for the Army and Navy football game. They have now returned to Washington, where Mrs. Pegram is a patient in Walter Reed Hospital.

Lieut. and Mrs. Conrad Christophel gave a charming house party on Thanksgiving at their home at Fort Sheridan, having as their house guests Capt. and Mrs. Thomas B. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Bert Buckbee and Capt. and Mrs. U. S. Welch, Mrs. Kennedy coming on from Boston for the occasion.

Capt. Francis M. Dunwoody, U.S.C.G., and Mrs. Dunwoody, accompanied by their niece, Mrs. Kathleen Graham Dunwoody, arrived in Paris on Nov. 6, where they will remain until after the Christmas and New Year holidays, after which they will visit the south of France and Italy, arriving in Rome for the Easter holiday season.

Col. M. M. McNamee, U.S.A., has been relieved from assignment with 15th Cavalry at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and is now in command of Army Supply Base at Charleston, S.C. Mrs. McNamee, recently a visitor in New York city and Washington, where the youngest son, M. M. McNamee, jr., was placed in Scholman's Preparatory School, has accompanied Colonel McNamee to Charleston, where they are temporarily located at Hotel St. John. Col. and Mrs. McNamee were guests for several days at Camp Benning, Ga., visiting their son, Lieut. Roland McNamee, 29th Inf.

Miss Laura Virginia Adams, daughter of Col. Sterling P. Adams, U.S.A., and Mrs. Adams, represented the Army at the Waco Cotton Palace. Miss Adams was the Duchess of Fort Sam Houston. Her duke was Lieut. E. E. Glenn, U.S.A. The Waco Herald speaks of Miss Adams's costume as being one of the most beautiful worn at the Queen's coronation. Miss Adams is one of the season's debutantes, and is being extensively entertained in San Antonio, where her father, Colonel Adams, is stationed. Miss Adams won the blue ribbon and a silver cup at the 2d Division horse show, held at Camp Travis in October. Her riding and jumping was one of the features of the horse show.

Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan and the Misses Sheridan are spending the winter months in California.

Major Calhoun Ancrum, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Ancrum have left Newport, R.I., for Fort Royal, S.C.

Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., and Mrs. Parker arrived at Portsmouth, N.H., this week from New York.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter R. Gherardi have arrived in Washington, where Captain Gherardi will be on duty this winter.

A son, Jack Leland Alford, was born to Lieut. Leon O. Alford, U.S.N., and Mrs. Alford at Long Beach, Calif., on Nov. 9, 1920.

Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mitchell have returned to Washington after a prolonged stay in New York.

Capt. Alfred G. French, U.S.A., and Mrs. French announce the birth of a daughter, Margaret Eileen French, at Fort Porter, N.Y., on Nov. 21, 1920.

Lieut. Col. William R. Taylor, U.S.A., and Mrs. Taylor have arrived at Savannah, Ga., where Lieutenant Colonel Taylor is now stationed on recruiting duty.

Capt. Adelbert Althouse, U.S.N., and Mrs. Althouse have leased an apartment for the winter at 1862 Mintwood place, Washington. Captain Althouse is stationed at the General Staff College.

Mrs. Daniel M. Swan, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Swan, U.S.A., and young daughters, of Fort Monroe, Va., are visiting Mrs. Swan's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Doniphan, in Alexandria, Va.

Mrs. Lackey, wife of Capt. Henry E. Lackey, U.S.N., and children have taken an apartment in Brookline, Mass., for the winter months. Captain Lackey is in command of the U.S.S. San Francisco.

Major Herbert E. Mann, U.S.A., accompanied by his wife and daughter, having been assigned to the 9th Cavalry, has joined that regiment and is serving with his new command at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I.

Mrs. George E. Lovell, jr., and daughter, Marilyn, have joined Major George E. Lovell, jr., Air Ser., U.S.A., at the Infantry School at Camp Benning, Ga., where Major Lovell is in command of Air Service activities.

Major Raymond E. Lee, U.S.A., office of the Chief of Field Artillery, Washington, D.C., returned Nov. 29 from a trip to New York city, where he had been visiting friends and attending the Army-Navy football game.

Major T. W. Hammond, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hammond, with their two sons, Tom and Chester, have returned to their apartment at the Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, after an absence of two months at West Point, N.Y. Major Hammond is a member of the War Department General Staff.

Major John G. Macomb, U.S.A., Mrs. Macomb and Mrs. David Sisk, Mrs. Macomb's mother, recently arrived in San Antonio, Texas, from Camp Upton, N.Y., and have taken an apartment at 214 East Crockett street. Major Macomb has been assigned to the 1st Infantry of the 2d Division with station at Camp Travis, Texas.

Mrs. E. H. Campbell, wife of Captain Campbell, U.S.N., is visiting her father, Mr. George H. Strong, 271 Lee street, Oakland, Calif., and her son, who is a student at Leland Stanford University, during the period of Captain Campbell's sea duty. Captain Campbell having recently assumed the duty of chief of staff to Commander, Battleship Force, Pacific Fleet.

Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman, wife of Colonel Nuttman, U.S.A., came North for the Army-Navy football game and is the guest of friends on Madison avenue, New York city. She will go the latter part of the week to visit her brother, Mr. Richard Long, at Framingham, Mass., before returning to Camp Benning and Columbus, Ga., where Colonel Nuttman is director of military art at the Infantry School.

Mrs. Paul W. Blanchard, wife of Chief Musician Paul W. Blanchard, U.S.A., retired, entertained several of her friends with a Thanksgiving dinner party at her home on Walker avenue, Highland Park, Ill. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McCormick and daughter, Emma, of Aurora, Ill., and Mrs. Dorabelle Gossett, of Washington. Following the dinner they enjoyed a play at the movies.

Among the guests the past week at the Hotel Astor, New York city, were: Rear Admiral William S. Smith, Lieut. Comdr. Howard H. J. Benson and Mrs. Benson, and Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Haviland, U.S.N.; Major Gen. William G. Haan, Mrs. Haan, Major Gen. John L. Hines and Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite and Mrs. Cronkhite, Col. and Mesdames Henry Bull, T. Q. Ashburn, W. B. Ladue and Miss Ladue, Lieut. Col. and Mesdames Robert Whitfield and E. L. Gilmer, Major R. E. D. Hoyle and Mrs. Hoyle, Capt. and Mesdames Ray Harrison and H. R. Richards, U.S.A.

One of the most beautiful receptions ever given in San Antonio was the one given by Mrs. Sterling Price Adams at her home, 248 Post avenue, on Nov. 16, introducing her daughter, Laura Virginia Adams, one of the season's debutantes. This charming home was opened "en suite." The drawing room and dining room were aglow with pink Columbia roses, ferns, palms and pink tapers in crystal and silver holders. The breakfast room, reception hall, library and sun parlor were decorated in giant yellow chrysanthemums and palms. Mrs. Adams and her mother, Mrs. Clements, Mrs. Artee Ayres and Miss Laura Virginia Adams, the debutante, received in the drawing room. Other friends of the hostess assisted in serving the refreshments and receiving the guests. Miss Adams wore an exquisite Callot model of crystal sequins over cloth of silver. She carried an arm bouquet of giant white chrysanthemums. Over 300 guests called during the afternoon to meet this popular Army girl.

High praise has been accorded by literary critics to *The Green God's Pavilion*, by Mabel Wood Martin, wife of Col. C. F. Martin, Cav., U.S.A. The Boston Transcript says of it: "Amy Lowell herself has done no more brilliant color bits than this author. Aside from the brilliancy of the local setting, she has woven a tale of exceeding interest and charm, and super-excellent quality in novels of to-day. From its opening chapter, the reader's interest is caught and held; one looks for keen enjoyment in reading on, and one is never disappointed. *The Green God's Pavilion* is distinctly a literary achievement." The Bookman Magazine says: "The author has made us live for a while among exotic conditions in a land of which most Americans are shamefully ignorant—a land whose geographical position holds a certain menace should it pass out from our control and become a possession of an enemy race. The fight for independence so recently renewed by the Filipino lends an added interest to books on this subject, even were not this tale in itself so dramatic and absorbing."

Col. L. J. Roach, U.S.A., and Mrs. Roach and young daughter are visiting in Ohio, having just returned from Coblenz, Germany.

A son, George Wheeler Wolf, jr., was born to Lieut. Comdr. George W. Wolf, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wolf at Pittsburgh, Pa., on Nov. 27, 1920.

Mrs. William F. Spurgin, widow of Brigadier General Spurgin, U.S.A., is spending the winter at the Grafton, Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C.

Major John McA. Webster, U.S.A., and Mrs. Webster will spend the winter at the Sandringham, 110 South Pennsylvania avenue, Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. Linda Mauzey Smith is living at Lake Bluff, Ill., corner Simpson and Parke place, while Miss Susanne is in school at Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wis.

Capt. S. H. Sherrill, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sherrill announce the birth of a son, Stephen Hunting Sherrill, jr., on Nov. 29, 1920, at the Brady Maternity Hospital, Albany, N.Y.

Major Ben F. Ristine, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ristine and Jane are residing at No. 606 North Blount street, Raleigh, N.C. Major Ristine is on duty with the Militia of North Carolina.

Mrs. Charles L. Sampson has taken her apartment at the New Chaumont on I street, Washington, D.C., for another year, while Major Charles L. Sampson, U.S.A., is on duty in Paris, France.

Marjorie Louise Simonds, daughter of Lieut. Col. George S. Simonds, U.S.A., and Mrs. Simonds, has recovered from diphtheria and hopes to return shortly from the Walter Reed Hospital to her home at Washington Barracks.

Capt. William Scott, 10th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Scott and son, James, left Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Nov. 30, 1920, to motor to San Antonio, Texas, where Captain Scott has large ranch interests in A. J. Saco and La Salle counties.

Miss Helen Kelly, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William Kelly, jr., was operated upon for appendicitis at the Walter Reed General Hospital in Takoma Park, D.C., this week. The surgeons report that Miss Kelly is making a good recovery.

Col. William Kelly, jr., U.S.A., chief of the Personnel Division, The Adjutant General's Office, who was selected to act as military aid to Secretary of State Colby on his official visit to South America, was to sail with the Secretary's party Dec. 4. Colonel Kelly has been convalescing from a serious operation, and his many friends believe that the trip to South America will serve to restore him to health.

Mrs. R. Ernest Dupuy, wife of Capt. R. Ernest Dupuy, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and small son, Trevor, are spending the winter at the home of Mrs. Dupuy's mother, Mrs. L. G. White, No. 20 Morningside avenue, New York city. Captain Dupuy is on duty at Camp Lewis, Wash., with the 57th Artillery, C.A.C., of which regiment he has been adjutant for the last two years. Mrs. Dupuy expects to join her husband in January.

Mrs. G. A. Wieser, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Wieser, U.S.A., has been spending the month of November with her mother, Mrs. Emma Field, and with her sister, Mrs. H. Wigglesworth, in Boston, Mass. Her brother, Mr. Alfred Field, of Lima, Peru, arrived from Europe during the month and after a family reunion at the Boston home sailed for South America on Nov. 27 from New York. Mrs. Wieser returned to Galesburg, Ill., where Colonel Wieser is on duty at Knox College. They are located at Hotel Custer for the winter.

Major Frederick K. Long, 23d Inf., N.Y.N.G., who has been a member of that command for eleven years, has been appointed a captain in the Regular Army, and has accepted the commission. He has served in successive grades from private to major, and during the World War served on the battle line in France and Belgium with the 106th Infantry, U.S.A. (old 23d N.Y.). He is known as a very efficient officer, and the 23d regret to lose his services. He goes first to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty and later may be sent to Panama.

At the 6th Cavalry, U.S.A., horse show, held at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on Thanksgiving Day, Miss Audrey K. Dale, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Dale, won the Garnett Andrews cup. This cup was presented to the 6th Cavalry by Mr. Garnett Andrews, of Chattanooga, Tenn., and is annually awarded to the best lady rider. The conditions of the contest for this cup require the taking of six jumps, none less than three feet high, and equitation to include work at the various gaits, turning on the forehand, change of diagonal, and gallop depart.

Comdr. Edward J. Marquart, U.S.N., commanding the 1st Submarine Division at Coco Solo, C.Z., and Mrs. Marquart, were hosts at a luncheon given at their quarters on Nov. 6 in honor of Prince Fernando de Baviera, of Spain, and members of his suite. Among those invited to meet the Prince were Major F. T. Cruse, U.S.A., military attaché at the American Legation, Panama, and Mrs. Cruse, Capt. and Mrs. Millard F. Harman, and Joseph R. Cygon, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Morris D. Gilmore, Capt. E. P. Jessop, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. V. D. Herbst, U.S.N., Mrs. Bailey, sister of Mrs. Marquart, and Miss Johnson.

By direction of the President the Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded Col. Antoine DePage, *medecin principal*, Belgian army, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. He was one of the pioneers in developing the modern treatment of battle casualties, and placed his eminent talents and extensive experience at the disposition of the Medical Department of the A.E.F., and at all times lent his co-operation towards improving the treatment of the wounded. At his hospital at Le Panne, Belgium, he took an active personal interest in training medical officers of the American Army in the advance being made in battle surgery. Under his able supervision and guidance the observation and experience gained by these officers eventually resulted in saving the lives of many American wounded.

The 18th Field Artillery Officers' Club was formally opened on Nov. 20, 1920, at Camp Pike, Ark., with a reception by the officers and ladies of the regiment tendered to the officers of the 2d Division. All officers and ladies of the camp and division were invited to attend the opening. Col. T. N. Horn, 18th Field Art., and Mrs. Horn, with other officers and ladies of the 18th Field Artillery, received. Colonel Horn is at present acting in the capacity of camp and division commander during the absence of Brig. Gens. E. M. Lewis and R. C. Davis. Col. H. C. Smither, Col. A. F. Prescott and other members of the staff attended. Tea was served from five to seven p.m. A reception and dance was held from eight to eleven. The new club rooms were prettily decorated with palms and flowers and the porch was lined with Japanese lanterns, presenting a very pretty effect. It was conceded by everyone present that the new club house is by far the best equipped in camp.

Major Lawrence C. Crawford, U.S.A., with Mrs. Crawford and their young daughter, will spend the winter in Wytheville, Va.

Mrs. H. F. Hull, wife of Commander Hull, U.S.N., and son, Billy, will reside at 267 4th avenue, Troy, N.Y., for the next two months.

Brig. Gen. J. B. Burbank, U.S.A., and Mrs. Burbank have arrived in Washington and are living at the Brighton Hotel for several weeks.

Comdr. Stephen C. Rowan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rowan have taken a house in Newport, R.I., where Commander Rowan is attached to the Naval War College.

Rear Admiral George P. Colvocoresses, U.S.N., and Mrs. Colvocoresses have taken an apartment at the Wyoming, Washington, where they will spend the winter.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. A. Lee, who are guests at Carvel Hall Hotel, Annapolis, have as their guest Lieutenant Commander Lee's mother, Mrs. Marilla Stone, of Rush City, Minn.

Miss Mildred Bromwell, daughter of the late Col. Charles Bromwell, U.S.A., entertained at a large buffet dinner in Washington on Nov. 19 preceding the ball at the British Embassy.

Comdr. Walter S. Anderson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Anderson, have taken a house at 11 Pell street, Newport, R.I., where Commander Anderson will attend the Naval War College, class of Dec. 1, 1920.

Miss Elinor Rawson, daughter of Prof. E. K. Rawson, U.S.N., who has spent several months in Rochester, N.Y., has joined her father and sister at their apartment at the Ontario in Washington.

Mrs. Robert P. Glassburn, wife of Major Robert P. Glassburn, Coast Art., U.S.A., who was operated on at the Lawrence and Memorial Association Hospital, New London, Conn., Nov. 29, for appendicitis, is recovering splendidly from her operation.

Lieut. Donald R. Dunkle, Cav., U.S.A., aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Chase W. Kennedy, commanding Panama Canal Department, who has been in the States on two months' leave, left New York for Panama on Nov. 20 on the U.S.A.T. St. Mihiel.

Mrs. Helen D. Iglehart, widow of Lieut. E. B. Iglehart, U.S.A., is visiting Col. M. S. Jarvis, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jarvis at San Juan, P.R. Mrs. Iglehart will go to Chula Vista, Calif., in January to visit her sister, Mrs. Charles Miller, wife of Col. Charles Miller, U.S.A.

"Captain Lucy's Flying Ace," the third volume of the Army Girl Series, by Aline Havard, is now published. Miss Havard is with her father, Col. Valery Havard, U.S.A., in Havana, Cuba. The other books in the Army Girl Series are "Captain Lucy and Lieutenant Bob" and "Captain Lucy in France."

The friends of Capt. Robert W. B. Terrell, late of the 360th Infantry, 90th Division, U.S.A., will be pleased to learn of his election in November to the position of district judge of the 73d Judicial District at San Antonio, Texas. Captain Terrell attended the training camp at Leon Springs and went overseas with the 90th Division, serving continuously till the division returned in July, 1919. Judge Terrell is a brother of Majors F. B. Terrell and Henry Terrell, jr., Inf., U.S.A., and brother-in-law of Col. Frank R. Keefer, Med. Corps, U.S.A. He is a grandson of the late Col. Charles M. Terrell, Assistant Paymaster General, U.S.A.

INFANTRY R.O.T.C. ACTIVITIES.

Since the resumption of appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps there have been received in the Office of the Chief of Infantry 278 applications for appointment as Infantry Reserve officers. Of this number sixty-four of the applications are from graduates of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Since only four of the latter have been rejected, two on account of physical disability and two as being temperamentally unfit to command men, it appears that R.O.T.C. graduates will bring a high standard of officer material to the Reserve Corps. Of the colleges represented by the sixty-four applicants, nineteen came from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; eleven from the Virginia Agricultural, Mechanical College and Polytechnic Institute; four each from Leland Stanford, jr., University and the University of California; three each from the University of Georgia and Rutgers College; two each from the Citadel, the military college of the South, Johns Hopkins University, Virginia Military Institute, University of Tennessee, University of Idaho and the University of Minnesota; while one each were from the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, University of Florida, Howard University, Northwestern University, Massachusetts Agricultural College, New Mexico Military Institute and the Oregon Agricultural College. There are 105 universities and colleges in the United States and Porto Rico now maintaining R.O.T.C. units, with a total attendance in the Infantry instruction alone of 35,156 as against 28,000 last year. The University of California leads in numbers, having 1,958 students; while the State University of Ohio is a close second with 1,782 engaged in the Infantry instruction. There are six out of the 105 schools, from which, unless they increase their enrollment to at least 100, the War Department will be obliged to withdraw support for R.O.T.C. units, as an attendance of 100 students is the minimum established by law.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS RECRUITING.

The Medical Administrative Corps created by the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, is the one branch of the Service where regulations expressly stipulate that its officers must be from the ranks. The new corps is to have a membership of one man to every 2,000 enlisted men in the Army. Officers in this corps must be picked from among the enlisted men of at least two years' service in the Medical Department, who are eligible to become second lieutenants, if between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-two. They can rise to the grade of captain. Already 140 enlisted men have been commissioned; fifty as captains, twenty as first lieutenants, and seventy as second lieutenants. "In this new way," says Major Gen. P. C. Harris, The Adjutant General of the Army, "men who enlist in the Medical Department and obtain some technical training in clinical, dental, dispensary laboratory, or X-ray work, can soon qualify to become commissioned officers in the Army. All experts receive extra pay, and are placed in the particular section of the medical service best suited to their capacities. Recruits are especially desired for this branch of the Army, and opportunities for rapid promotion and better pay are many." In addition, for the first time in the history of the Army, a medical regiment has been authorized, with

a strength of 887 men. The new command will be known as the 2d Medical Regiment, assigned to the 2d Division. Under the new tables such a regiment consists of an administrative company, a sanitary battalion, an ambulance battalion, and a hospital battalion; as well as a medical supply division, a medical laboratory, and a veterinary company.

ORDNANCE OFFICE REORGANIZED.

Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, U.S. A., has approved a plan for the reorganization of his office which has been put into effect. The plan makes for a greater co-ordination of the functions of the various sections and provides a general office, technical staff, manufacturing service, the field service and the administrative division. Brig. Gen. William S. Peirce, Assistant Chief, among other duties, will supervise the district offices and salvage board. The executive section is in charge of Col. Edwin D. Bricker, executive assistant to the Chief of Ordnance. Col. David M. King heads the administration division, which includes the civilian personnel, advisory, contract, finance contract and auxiliary sections. Col. Golden L.H. Ruggles continues supervision of the technical staff, and has charge of all proving grounds operated by the Ordnance Department. Col. John H. Rice heads the manufacturing service, which includes all former manufacturing divisions and also an arsenal orders branch charged with obtaining orders from other branches of the Government on which the arsenal forces may be kept employed. He is charged with all matters relating to hours of labor, leave, determination of rates of pay and the control and operation of Ordnance establishments except nitrate plants, since the office of inspector of arsenals has been abolished. The field service controls and operates generally the arsenals and depots that are inactive and merely places of storage, and also the issue of Ordnance supplies and material. Major L. D. Booth is continued in charge of the organizations in the field.

A DEFENSE OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Louisville Courier-Journal comes to the defense of the War Department in the newspaper charges that it was guilty of excesses and waste in the purchase and handling of war supplies. In a vein of sarcasm, the Courier-Journal remarks: "It is evident that the War Department was guilty, at the time the armistice was signed, of having assembled and drilled too many men and purchased and stored too many millions of dollars worth of supplies. It is evident that the Army of 5,000,000 men which America was to have put into khaki for the campaign of 1919 was entirely too large. It got in the way of a wonderful war and stopped it. The war was stopped by the preparation which America achieved in an amazingly short time and at a really indecorous gait. Germany had intended to continue it. France and Great Britain and Italy had expected to continue it when, as General Hindenburg says, the action of America in the Argonne made it impossible for Germany to continue, and therefore unnecessary for France and Great Britain and Italy to continue. . . . The War Department, with its immense supplies on hand, was caught redhanded in the act of ending the war by making it too hot for the enemy."

RENEWED EFFORTS IN FIRE PREVENTION.

Efforts are being renewed to eliminate losses of property by fire in the Army under the direction of Lieut. Col. W. W. Whiteside, utilities division of the Construction Service, Office of the Q.M. General. A manual on fire prevention is now under preparation by Major F. V. Fitzgerald of the division, and it is intended that this shall be placed in the hands of every officer in an endeavor to disseminate simple rules and minor precautions pertaining to the prevention of fires. It is planned to have a fire prevention inspector in each corps area whose duties it will be to see that rules and regulations are not violated, to recommend and report any hazardous situation, and to do anything else for which he is to be well qualified to assist in bringing the loss by fire down to the minimum. Fire fighting apparatus and prevention equipment from camps that are abandoned are being utilized, thus keeping the cost for the additional safeguard at a low figure. Major Fitzgerald is planning to go to the Pacific coast in the interests of the service and on this trip he will inspect many camps and make recommendations in accordance with the needs for better protection.

NEW CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU.

So far as can be learned at the War Department, not all the governors of states and territories have submitted lists of names of present and former National Guard officers holding commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps from which the President may select a new Chief of the Militia Bureau. According to Sec. 81 of the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, such officer shall be appointed after Jan. 1, 1921, by the President from the lists presented by the governors of the states and territories. Secretary Baker declined to indicate the number or the states from which the recommendations came. Action on this matter, he said, is in the hands of the President and while the Secretary did not express his view on the probability of an announcement of the appointee, it was learned in the War Department that the appointment would in all likelihood be announced about the middle of December. If all the governors on whom this responsibility falls have not accepted it such action would indicate a regrettable lack of interest in the National Guard for which neither the War Department nor the Army can be held to blame.

\$150,000 SAVED BY Q.M.C. CONSOLIDATION.

In addition to a reduction of the force of the Office of the Quartermaster General, effective Dec. 1, there went into effect a method of consolidating the whole service which it is estimated will save \$150,000 a year in clerical work. This is effected by reducing the number of reports it has been necessary to make out and send to the Washington office. Weekly and semi-monthly reports have been eliminated and only monthly reports are required. The former method required that there be made and forwarded to the Office of the Q.M. General 223,834 reports monthly. Now only 5,424 are required, eliminating 118,410 reports. It is estimated that each report took an equivalent of two hours' time from the time it originated until it was filed in the Washington office. This would make a total of 247,068 hours, and at sixty cents an hour, as an average cost for the clerical labor, the whole would cost approximately \$150,000.

The Quartermaster General is seeking to eliminate all unnecessary duplication of paper work and correspondence.

NO BURIALS ABROAD BY DIVISIONS.

It has been reported that certain of the permanent cemeteries in France are to be in the nature of divisional or regimental cemeteries, and that bodies of soldiers would be assembled and buried according to the organizations in which service had been rendered. At the War Department it was stated that there is no foundation for such reports. It is pointed out that inasmuch as the French government is not able to return the bodies of her own dead to their home towns, it is averse to making concessions to any of the Allied powers so that they may move about at will their soldier dead. The matter of transportation is another barrier, as there is not enough railway carrying equipment in France to permit any more movement of bodies than is absolutely necessary to effect proper concentration.

MEXICAN BORDER MEDAL FOR RESERVE CORPS.

Commissioned or enlisted members of the Reserve Corps may be awarded the Mexican Border Medal under the conditions prescribed for members of the Regular Army. Secretary of War Baker on Nov. 29 directed that this provision be the policy of the War Department.

THE ARMY.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 282-0, DEC. 1, WAR DEPT.
Brig. Gen. H. C. Hale is relieved from his present assignment and duties in New York city at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and to Antwerp on transport sailing about Dec. 7, thence to Coblenz, Germany, for duty.
Q.M.C. officers to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. E. Morris to San Francisco, Calif., for transportation to Manila, P.I., on transport to sail about Jan. 5, 1921; 1st Lieut. L. S. Williams to Camp Grant, Ill.; 1st Lieut. E. W. Slauon is detailed as assistant professor at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville; 1st Lieut. E. J. Glynn to Fort Ontario, N.Y.
Capt. H. W. Kennard, M.C., to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty.
1st Lieut. J. W. Cleave, M.C., to New York city for transportation to Antwerp, Belgium, on the transport to sail about Jan. 5, thence to Coblenz, Germany, for duty.
Col. W. G. Turner, V.C., to San Francisco for transportation to Manila on the transport to sail about Feb. 5, 1921, for duty as assistant to the department surgeon, relieving Capt. J. N. Hornbaker, V.C., who will report to the commanding general Philippine Department for duty.
1st Lieut. J. W. Miner, V.C., from duties with the A.F. in Germany to United States.
1st Lieut. H. E. Hess, V.C., from present duties in Philippine Department, March 15, 1921, and to the United States and report by telegraph to The A.G. of Army and the Surgeon General of Army for instructions.
Officers of Air Service to duty as follows: Major R. S. Ramberger to Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; Major F. L. Martin to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty and pilot training; Capt. R. A. Fawcett to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to duty with the 1st Surveillance Group; Capt. E. E. Adler to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. C. L. Bissell to Langley Field, Va.; 2d Lieut. O. J. Bushey to Brooks Field, Texas; 2d Lieut. A. V. Clinton to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty with Air Service troops.
Chaplain F. L. Miller to 6th P.A., Camp Dix, N.J., for duty.
The following officers of Field Artillery, on duty at Camp Grant, Ill., are transferred as indicated after their names for duty: Capt. W. K. Weaver, Jr., from 3d P.A. to 11th P.A.; 1st Lieut. E. C. Fleming from 11th P.A. to 3d P.A.
1st Lieut. A. B. Hicklin, F.A., will return to proper station, Camp Pike, Ark.
Major E. J. O'Hara, C.A.C., to duty at the Pacific Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Calif.
Major J. G. Donovan, C.A.C., to duty in the Statistics Branch, General Staff.
Col. F. R. Day, Inf., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor, Infantry, South Carolina N.G., and to Columbia and take station.
Lieut. Col. E. W. Rowell, Inf., will report to Chief of Infantry for duty in his office.
The following officers of Infantry, now attached to organizations indicated after their names, are assigned to those organizations: Majors A. E. Sawkins, 29th Inf.; C. W. Lewis, 64th Inf.; J. L. Bradley, 44th Inf.; L. L. Lampert, 21st Inf.; F. M. Brannan, 3d Inf.; W. R. Orton, 21st Inf.; R. B. Hardison, 3d Inf.; I. Gill, Jr., Tanks, Camp Meade, Md., and F. R. Walts, 59th Inf.
Capt. C. H. Corlett, Inf., now attached to 48th Inf., is assigned to that regiment.
1st Lieut. C. H. Kells, Inf., is assigned to 37th Inf.
1st Lieut. H. T. Jensen, Inf., to report at Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 4, and is assigned to 49th Inf.
1st Lieut. F. A. Deroin, Inf., under orders to report at Camp Devens, Mass., Dec. 6, is assigned to 13th Inf.
1st Lieut. E. E. Morrow, Inf., under orders to report at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 8, is assigned to 55th Inf. and to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty.
1st Lieut. R. J. Whitley, Inf., is assigned to 6th Inf.
Second Lieut. G. A. Clair, Inf., is assigned to 13th Inf. and to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty.
Second Lieut. E. R. Cowles, Inf., under orders to report at Camp Devens, Mass., Dec. 6, is assigned to 56th Inf.
Second Lieut. R. Robinson, Inf., under orders to report at Camp Meade, Md., Dec. 6, 1920, is assigned to 12th Inf.
Second Lieut. W. C. Joiner, retired, is detailed for general recruiting service and to New Orleans, La., for duty.
1st Lieut. L. L. Elsas to Little Rock, Ark., for duty.
1st Lieut. P. M. Whitney, 3d M.G. Bn., Camp Dix, N.J., is transferred to the 28th Infantry, Camp Dix, N.J., and will join.
1st Lieut. F. E. Ariand, retired, is detailed for general recruiting service and to Atlanta, Ga.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes No. 110, Oct. 20, 1920, War Dept., make changes in P.A.s. 1165, 1170, 1199, 1223, 1242, 1385, 1439, 1445 and 1446, Army Regulations.

G.O. 70, NOV. 24, 1920, WAR DEPT.

This order relates to the procurement of special supplies of the Corps of Engineers and the Signal Corps, and to the signature of officers on correspondence. All official correspondence, except in the case of stamped endorsements, must show the name of the signer in typewriting immediately below the written signature and above the designation of the officer signing the communication.

G.O. 48, NOV. 18, 1920, PANAMA CANAL DEPT.

I. Transfer of 2d Battalion, 3d Engineers (less Personnel and Equipment) to Hawaiian Department.—In compliance with instructions from the War Department contained in a letter dated Nov. 4, 1920, the 2d Battalion, 3d Engineers (less Co. D), now at Corozal, Canal Zone, is transferred, without personnel and equipment, but with records and colors, to the Hawaiian Department, for permanent station.

II. Transfer of Personnel and Equipment (less Records and Colors) of 2d Battalion, 3d Engineers (less Co. D), to 11th Engineers.—In compliance with instructions from the War Department contained in a letter dated Nov. 4, 1920, the personnel and equipment (less records and colors) of the 2d Battalion, 3d Engineers (less Co. D), are transferred to the 11th Engineers, with station at Corozal, Canal Zone.

III. Camp at Gatun Designated as Subpost to Fort Clayton.—Effective Nov. 18 the camp at Gatun, Canal Zone, ceases to

be a separate station and is designated as a subpost to Fort Clayton, Canal Zone.

By command of Brigadier General Kennedy:

J. M. CRAIG, Adj. Gen., Dept. Adj., Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 63, NOV. 17, 1920, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

The Department Headquarters Detachment, now at Fort De Russy, H.T., will proceed on Nov. 20, 1920, to Fort Shafter, H.T., reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer of the latter post for station thereat.

4TH CORPS AREA.

G.O. 32, Nov. 6, 1920, Charleston, S.C.—Under authority contained in Par. 196, Army Regulations, 1913, the undersigned assumes command of the 4th Corps Area during the temporary absence of Major Gen. John F. Morrison, U.S. Army, John L. Hines, Major General, U.S.A.

G.O. 36, Nov. 15, 1920, Charleston, S.C.—1st Lieut. Col. Coleman Nickolds, V.C., having reported at Fort McPherson, Ga., on Nov. 5, 1920, is announced as assistant to the Surgeon, 4th Corps Area, with station at Fort McPherson, Ga. II. Major John A. Berry, A.G.D., having reported at Fort McPherson, Ga., on Nov. 5, 1920, is announced as assistant to the Adjutant, 4th Corps Area, with station at Fort McPherson.

9TH CORPS AREA.

G.O. 7, Nov. 13, 1920, San Francisco. Lieut. Col. Sebring C. McGill, Sig. Corps, having reported is assigned to duty and announced as signal officer, 9th Corps Area. By command of Major General Liggett.

7TH CORPS AREA.

G.O. 12, Nov. 19, 1920, Fort Crook, Nebr.

The following revised and consolidated list of staff officers of the 7th Corps Area is published:

Personal Staff.—Aids: Capt. David R. Kerr and Willis R. Slaughter, Inf.

General Staff.—Chief of Staff: Col. La Roy S. Upton, G.S. Asst. Chiefs of Staff: For Operations (acting), Col. A. M. Miller, A.G.D.; for Intelligence (acting), Capt. David R. Kerr, Inf.; for War Plans and Training, Lieut. Col. Claude S. Fries, G.S.; for Supply, Finance and Transportation (acting), Col. Amos W. Kimball, Q.M.C.

Technical, Administrative and Supply Staff.—Adjutant: Col. Alexander M. Miller, A.G.D. Asst. Adjutants: Majors Paul C. Potter, A.G.D., and Fred L. Lemmon, Inf. (recruiting). Quartermaster: Col. Amos W. Kimball, Q.M.C. Asst. Quartermasters: (Transportation) Major Everett D. Barlow, Jr. (Construction) Major Roland F. Walsh, Capt. E. E. Thompson and William F. Dukes, all Q.M.C. Finance Officer: Lieut. Col. Richard K. Craven, F.D. Property Auditors: Capt. Irvin W. Todd and 1st Lieut. Paul J. Gunther, F.D. Ordnance Officer: Major Thomas J. Hayes, O.D. Engineer: Major Frank E. Weeks, C.E. Surgeon: Col. Henry Page, M.C. Asst. Surgeons: Dental, Lieut. Col. Frank P. Stone, D.C.; Veterinary, Major John H. Gould, V.C.; Sanitary, Lieut. Col. William J. Lyster, M.C.; Executive, 2d Lieut. Leslie H. Stein, M.A.C.; Officer in Charge Corps Area Laboratory, Major Homer L. Conner, M.C. Inspector: Col. Samuel M.C.P. Rutherford, I.G.D. Asst. Inspectors: Majors Carroll B. Hodges and Walter M. Robertson, I.G.D. Signal Officer: (Acting) Capt. George E. Hill, Sig. C. Judge Advocate: Major Charles C. Cresson, J.A.G.D. Air Service Officer: Major Ira A. Rader, A.S. Officer in Charge Militia Affairs: Lieut. Col. Fred V. S. Chamberlain, Inf. R.O.T.C.: Major Carl H. Muller, Cav. Assts. R.O.T.C.: Capt. William F. Freehoff and Woodin G. Jones, Inf. Morale and E. and R.: (Acting) Major Walter M. Robertson, I.G.D.

By command of Major General Bundy: L. S. Upton, Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Col. R. C. Langdon, A.G.D., to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as corps area adjutant. (Nov. 24, War D.)

Major A. M. Burdette, A.G.D., will report in person to The A.G. (Nov. 26, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Capt. L. P. Worrall, I.G.D., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (Nov. 29, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Col. H. C. Bonnycastle is assigned to duty as depot Q.M. general supply depot, Washington; Major E. W. Mumford and Capt. C. N. Neal to duty and station in the office of the Q.M. General; Capt. J. Fawcett to Camp Jackson, S.C., as assistant to Q.M.; 1st Lieut. L. Meaherry to San Francisco, 9th Corps Area. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Col. S. F. Bottoms to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., as 5th Corps Area Q.M.; Col. T. B. Hacker will proceed to Washington; Lieut. Col. J. E. Pourie to New York, N.Y., relieving Lieut. Col. J. Regan, Q.M.C., who will proceed to San Francisco; 2d Lieut. H. W. Jones to Fort Leavenworth. (Nov. 30, War D.)

The following officers of Q.M.C. at proper time to Chicago, Ill., and report on Jan. 16, 1921, to depot Q.M. for a course in training in the Q.M. Subsistence School: Majors C. A. Harding, R. McG. Littlejohn; 1st Lieuts. H. W. Bobrink and J. D. Hill. (Nov. 24, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major J. Frank to Camp Devens, Mass., as camp Q.M.; 1st Lieut. B. L. Maloney to Camp Grant, Ill., as assistant to the camp Q.M.; 1st Lieut. H. Edward to report to commanding general 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 2d Lieut. L. Delmore to Camp Travis, Texas, for motor transport duties; 2d Lieut. J. P. Bailey to report to depot Q.M., Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty at the General Supply Depot.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Capt. C. C. Reynolds to Camp Grant, Ill., with 6th Division; Capt. J. W. Denton to Fort Monroe, Va., as assistant to Q.M.; Capt. G. H. Pryor will report to commanding general Panama Canal Department as assistant commandant School for Bakers and Cooks, Empira, C.Z., and as C.O. of Bakery Co. No. 10, at that place; Capt. A. O. Roberts to Chicago, Ill., for a course in training in the Q.M. Subsistence School, commencing Jan. 16, 1921; Capt. A. J. Brandon to Camp Travis, Texas, as assistant to Q.M.; 1st Lieut. H. N. Williams to Camp Gordon, Ga., as assistant to Q.M.; 1st Lieut. T. B. Woodburn is detailed to take the course of instruction beginning Jan. 10, 1921, at the M.T.T.S., Camp Holabird, Md. (Nov. 26, War D.)

1st Lieut. T. Ward, Q.M.C., to Hoboken, N.J., for transportation to Antwerp, Belgium, on the transport to sail about Jan. 6, 1921. (Nov. 29, War D.)
Staff Serg. B. Baskerville, Q.M.C. Bakers' and Cooks' School, will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Lewis, Wash., and to home. (Nov. 24, War D.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. M. LORD, C.F.

Col. F. W. Coleman, F.D., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Major W. H. Keith, F.D., will report to the Chief of Finance for duty in his office. (Nov. 24, War D.)

Capt. C. Hall, F.D., to Omaha, Neb., for temporary duty as finance officer, relieving Capt. W. O. Woods, F.D., who will report to Captain Hall for duty as his assistant. Captain Hall upon the completion of the temporary duty will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Capt. A. J. Maxwell, F.D., to Camp Knox, Ky., as finance officer. (Nov. 29, War D.)

1st Lieut. N. B. Sherrill, F.D., to Douglas, Ariz., as finance officer. (Nov. 27, War D.)

1st Lieut. N. H. Cobbs, F.D., to Fort McPherson, Ga., 4th Corps Area, for duty. (Nov. 29, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. F. T. Woodbury, M.C., to Norfolk, Va., for duty. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Major A. T. Cooper, M.C., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (Nov. 24, War D.)

Major J. F. Coupal, M.C., will report to commandant Army Medical School, Washington, for duty. (Nov. 26, War D.)
Major H. E. Stinson, M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Nov. 29, War D.)
Capt. O. A. Kane, M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, for treatment. (Nov. 26, War D.)
Capt. A. S. Gough, M.R.C., to San Francisco, Calif., for duty. (Nov. 26, War D.)
First Lieut. T. H. Stewart, Jr., M.C., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (Nov. 30, War D.)

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS.

Second Lieut. W. McAl. Murphree, M.A.C., to Fort Bliss, Texas, about Dec. 15, 1920, for duty. (Nov. 24, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. C. E. Gallery, D.C., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (Nov. 30, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Lieut. Col. J. R. J. Harris, V.C., to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 3d Corps Area, as assistant to the corps surgeon. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Officers of V.C. to duty as follows: Major H. W. Peter to Camp Grant, Ill., as camp and division veterinarian; Major J. A. McKinnon to Camp Lewis, Wash., as camp and division veterinarian; Major R. C. Musser to Camp Dix, N.J., as camp and division veterinarian; Major W. R. Fick to Camp Travis, Texas, as camp and division veterinarian relieving Capt. J. R. Mahaffy, V.C., who will report in person to commanding general, 2d Division, Camp Travis, Texas; Capt. D. B. Leifinger to Douglas, Ariz., Camp Harry J. Jones, as camp veterinarian; Capt. W. J. Stokes to Fort Sill, Okla., as post veterinarian; 1st Lieut. E. L. Nye to the Presidio of San Francisco; 1st Lieut. H. Clarke to Carlisle, Pa., as post veterinarian; 1st Lieut. A. C. Wright to Fort Brown, Texas, as post veterinarian. (Nov. 27, War D.)
Major W. A. Spronle, V.C., to Chicago, Ill., School of Meat and Dairy Hygiene and Forage Inspection, for instruction. (Nov. 29, War D.)

ENLISTED MEN.

Master Sergt. R. F. Hare, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and to home. (Nov. 23, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. L. H. BEACH, C.E.

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. A. E. Waldron to Camp Funston, Kan., to duty with 5th Engrs.; Major P. Reisinger to Fort Bliss, Texas, to duty with 8th Engrs.; Major M. Elliott to Wheeling, W. Va.; Major C. J. Taylor to Norfolk, Va.; Capt. T. Wyman, Jr., to Schenectady, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. J. E. Wood is detailed as an assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia; 1st Lieut. C. R. Moore to Coblenz, Germany, for duty with Engineer troops. (Nov. 24, War D.)

Major P. C. Harrington, C.E., to Baltimore, Md., to duty. (Nov. 26, War D.)

Capt. H. D. W. Riley, C.E., to Hoboken, N.J., for transportation from New York to Panama on transport sailing on or about Dec. 20, 1920, for duty with 11th Engineers. (Nov. 26, War D.)

Capt. P. T. Beck, C.E., to New York City, general supply depot, for duty. (Nov. 29, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Major A. W. Ford, O.D., to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md., for duty. (Nov. 24, War D.)
Major J. H. Burns, O.D., is detailed as C.O. Nitrate Plant No. 1, Sheffield, Ala., in addition to his other duties. (Nov. 24, War D.)

Capt. W. R. Cole, O.D., to headquarters 3d Corps Area, Baltimore, Md., for duty. (Nov. 26, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Capt. J. E. Brown to Piedmont, N.J., as C.O. of the Delaware general ordnance depot; Capt. J. S. Crawford to Governors Island, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. C. Wolf to headquarters 3d Corps Area, Baltimore, Md. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Capt. L. L. Barrett, Ord. Dept., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major, Ord. Dept., by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a major is announced, to date from July 1, 1920. (Nov. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. W. D. Lupton, C.E., to Washington to Chief of Engineers for temporary duty in his office. (Nov. 27, War D.)
First Lieut. W. A. Wood, Jr., C.E., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for assignment to duty with 8th Engineers. (Nov. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. T. K. Vincent, O.D., will report in person to commanding general, Philippine Department, for duty as assistant to C.O. of the Manila Ordnance Depot. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Master Sergt. C. Carey, Ord. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Howard, Md., and to home. (Nov. 23, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Hemphill, S.C., is detailed as commandant of the Signal Corps School, Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., relieving Col. G. W. Helms, Inf., who will remain on duty at Camp Alfred Vail until Dec. 15, 1920. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Capt. H. D. Jay, S.C. (Field Art.), to Fort Sill, Okla., by Jan. 5, 1921, for duty as student officer, battery commanders' course, Field Artillery School. (Nov. 29, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, C.A.S.

Sick leave for four months to Major J. Y. Chisum, Air Serv., with permission to leave the United States. (Nov. 30, War D.)
First Lieut. A. M. Drake, A.S., to Bolling Field, Anacostia, D.C., for duty. (Nov. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. W. Arnold, A.S., to Chicago, Ill., 3d South Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: First Lieut. M. Berman to Bolling Field, Anacostia, D.C.; 2d Lieut. M. F. Moyer to Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; 2d Lieut. J. E. Upston to Taylor Field, Montgomery, Ala., and assume command, relieving Capt. A. I. Eagle, A.S., who will proceed to Washington. (Nov. 27, War D.)

State street, for duty. (Nov. 24, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. Greer, A.S., to aviation general supply depot, Middletown, Pa., for duty. (Nov. 24, War D.)

The following officers of A.S. to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md., for duty with Air Service troops: Second Lieut. D. B. Belt and J. E. Duke, Jr. (Nov. 24, War D.)

Second Lieut. M. E. Finn, A.S., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty at Post Field. (Nov. 26, War D.)

Second Lieut. R. G. Harris, A.S., to the aviation repair depot, Dallas, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 26, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

CHAPLAIN J. T. AXTON, CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain S. E. Crosby, now at Camp Travis, Texas, will report to C.O. 9th Inf. for duty. (Nov. 26, War D.)

CAVALRY.

MAJOR GEN. W. A. HOLBROOK, C.C.

Col. J. W. Heard, Cav., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Major O. Place, Cav., will report in person to C.O. Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Major E. Bowditch, Jr., Cav., is assigned to the 5th Cavalry and to Marfa, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Major J. G. MacDonnell, Cav., is assigned to the 7th Cavalry and to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. F. H. Morris, Cav., to Pittsburgh, Pa., for duty. (Nov. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. T. B. Miller, Cav., is assigned to 7th Cav. and to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. H. McP. Woodward, Jr., Cav., Camp Bragg, N.C., is assigned to 8th Cav. and to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. W. C. Scott, Cav., is detailed as assistant professor at the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore. (Nov. 30, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. L. T. Boisseau to Fort Sill, Okla., as a member of the Field Artillery Board; Major F. M. Barrows is assigned to 16th F.A. and to Camp Lewis, Wash.; Capt. J. H. Wallace is detailed as assistant professor at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; Capt. S. Knopf is detailed as inspector-instructor, Field Artillery, Oklahoma National Guard, and to Oklahoma City; Capt. R. M. Howell to Fort Sill, Okla., before Jan. 5, 1921, as student in the battery officers' course. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Major F. W. Bowley, F.A., is assigned to 5th Field Artillery and to Camp Bragg, N.C., for duty. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Major G. H. McCoy, F.A., to Washington for duty. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Capt. M. R. Cox is assigned to 21st F.A., Camp Bragg, N.C.; 1st Lieut. R. H. Bacon is assigned to 83d F.A. and to Camp Knox, Ky.; 1st Lieut. J. L. Gammell is assigned to 2d Batln., 19th F.A., and to Fort Myer, Va. (Nov. 24, War D.)

Capt. R. P. Shugg, F.A., is assigned to 14th F.A., Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Nov. 26, War D.)

Capt. G. R. Rode, 11th F.A., to Camp Holabird, Md., for taking course at the Motor Transport Training School, beginning Jan. 10, 1921. (Nov. 27, War D.)

The following officers of Field Artillery to Fort Sill, Okla., not later than Jan. 5, 1921, for duty as student officers: Capt. D. J. Page and J. K. Kiehr, and 1st Lieut. D. M. Hoagland. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Capt. G. D. Lang, F.A., is relieved from further detail in the Quartermaster Corps. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Master Sergt. C. M. Priddy, Hqs. Co., 16th F.A., will be placed upon the retired list at Washington, D.C., and to home. (Nov. 24, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Col. G. G. Heiner, C.A.C., to Fort Mason, Calif., for transportation Honolulu on transport sailing about Feb. 5, 1921. (Nov. 27, War D.)

The following officers of C.A.C. from duty with Q.M.C. to places specified after their names for duty: Col. J. T. Geary to Fort Warren, Mass.; Lieut. Col. F. H. Lomax to Fort Williams, Me.; Major W. Singles to Fort Mills, P.I.; Major E. E. Farnsworth to Fort Williams, Me.; Major R. H. Smith to Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Major L. L. Pendleton to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif. (Nov. 26, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. F. S. Long to Fort Moultrie, S.C.; Lieut. Col. G. F. Connolly to Fort Hancock, N.J.; Lieut. Col. J. L. Roberts, Jr., is assigned to 30th Artillery Brigade (C.A.C.) and to Camp Jackson, S.C.; Major F. M. Hinkle is assigned to 31st Artillery Brigade (C.A.C.) and to Camp Lewis, Wash.; Major S. W. Sperry from duty with Q.M.C. and report to commanding general Panama Canal Department; Major J. A. Green to 39th Artillery Brigade (C.A.C.) and to Camp Jackson, S.C.; Capt. F. E. Emery, Jr., to Fort Warren, Mass. (Nov. 26, War D.)

Lieut. Col. H. S. Kerrick, C.A.C., to Fort Leavenworth, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, for duty. (Nov. 27, War D.)

The following officers of C.A.C. to Fort Monroe, Va., for pursuing the field officers' course of instruction: Lieut. Col. J. A. Ruggles, Lieut. Col. H. K. Taylor and Major G. L. Wertenbaker. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. Watson, C.A.C., to Fort Monroe, Va., for pursuing the field officers' course of instruction. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Major E. S. Harrison, C.A.C., to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Nov. 24, War D.)

Major R. R. Welshimer, C.A.C., to San Francisco as inspector-instructor of California National Guard. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Major O. De Carré, C.A.C., to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Major L. R. Bartlett, C.A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service and to Scranton, Pa., for duty. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Capt. J. Twyman, C.A.C., to Fort Totten, N.Y., to duty. (Nov. 24, War D.)

The following officers of C.A.C. to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty on the vessel indicated from the arrival of the vessel at New York City: Capt. L. W. Serles to mine planter Col. G. F. E. Harrison; 1st Lieut. L. A. Hudgins to mine planter Col. J. V. White. (Nov. 24, War D.)

Capt. L. A. McLaughlin, C.A.C., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement as a major is announced, to date from July 1, 1920. (Nov. 29, War D.)

1st Lieut. W. T. Andrews, C.A.C. from further detail in Ord. Dept. and from further duty at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., and to Fort Crockett, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 24, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. H. Miller, C.A.C., to Fort Rodman, Mass., for duty. (Nov. 29, War D.)

INFANTRY.

MAJOR GEN. C. S. FARNSWORTH, C.I.

Lieut. Col. E. Caziare, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Nov. 24, War D.)

The following officers of Inf., now at Camp Travis, Texas, are assigned to 9th Inf. for duty: Lieut. Col. H. Pendleton, Jr., to Camp Crockett, Texas; Capt. G. Chase, E. D. Cooke, D. W. Finlayson, R. Hilsman, D. H. Tripp and E. Wilkins; 1st Lieut. L. W. Brown, J. H. Dav, N. D. Finley, C. Hutchings, Jr., C. A. Valverde and C. H. Wilson; 2d Lieut. E. Bates and L. H. Hanley. (Nov. 24, War D.)

The following officers of Inf., now attached to 12th Inf., are assigned to that regiment: Lieut. Col. J. M. Cullison; Capt. S. G. Blanton, P. Doddridge, Jr., R. S. Gibson, E. Garcia, S. W. Myers, A. J. Patterson and H. Pforzheimer; 1st Lieut. H. L. Adair, H. R. Anderson, W. W. Boon, C. M. Mendenhall, Jr., G. S. Prugh, R. L. Ring, L. N. Ross, W. L. Tydings, W. L. Wharton, W. E. Whittington, M. Montesinos and 2d Lieut. H. J. McChrystal. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Major E. J. Oliver, Inf., is assigned to 11th Inf. and to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (Nov. 24, War D.)

Each of the following officers of Inf., now attached to 13th Inf., is assigned to that regiment: Major G. C. Donaldson and W. C. Williams; Capt. G. O. Ashton, E. G. Jackson and R. C. Van Vliet, Jr.; 1st Lieut. W. E. Hackett, G. F. Herbert, L. M. Hester, E. N. Fay, R. G. Ayers, F. M. Flanagan, C. D. Lavell, G. G. Parks, H. M. Readall and R. G. Sherman. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Major J. T. Clement, Inf., now in Hawaiian Dept. headquarters, will proceed to the Tripler General Hospital, reporting to Brig. Gen. J. E. Kuhn, president of the Army Retiring Board, for examination to determine his fitness for retention in active service. (Nov. 9, H.D.)

The following officers of Inf., now attached to 11th Inf., are assigned to that regiment: Major D. B. Lyon; Capt. E. R. Colpin, P. O. Franson, C. W. Seifert, J. W. Elkins, F. M. Cockran, T. Chase, J. R. D. Cleland and R. C. Birmingham; 1st Lieut. G. L. Allen, J. H. Hinwood, Jr., H. W. Brimmer, G. D. Rogers and 2d Lieut. A. E. Rothermich. (Nov. 27, War D.)

The following officers are assigned to regiments indicated after their names and will proceed to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty: Majors A. B. Hitchcock, Inf., to 60th Inf., and L. S. Tillotson, Inf., to 61st Inf. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Major H. P. Milligan, Inf., is detailed as professor at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Major C. B. Moore, Inf., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor, Arkansas N.G. and to Lake Rock, Ark.

Major M. C. Richards, retired, from duties as professor at St. John's Military Academy, Manlius, N.Y., and to home. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Major P. C. Paschal, Inf., to Camp Meade, Md., and join his regiment. (Nov. 29, War D.)

The following officers of Inf., now on duty with 10th Inf., are assigned to that regiment: Capt. F. E. Becker, P. W. Beebe, R. P. Glenn, L. J. Lampl, C. D. Lewis and F. A. Lind; 1st Lieut. J. R. Boatwright, A. R. Brian, P. E. Brown, J. O. Crose, B. Inman, D. S. McLean, M. W. Marston, R. V. Rickard, G. P. Savage, C. H. Sears, R. Skinner and 2d Lieut. T. R. Howard. (Nov. 24, War D.)

Capt. V. R. Thralls, Inf., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Nov. 24, War D.)

Capt. A. J. Perry, Inf., is assigned to 40th Inf. and will report by express to regimental commander for assignment to a company and will join. (Nov. 24, War D.)

Capt. A. J. Zerbe, Inf., from duty with A.F. in Germany and to Fort Sill, Okla., and report on or about Jan. 5, 1921, for duty as a student officer, F.A. School. (Nov. 26, War D.)

Each of the following officers of Inf., now attached to 14th Inf., is assigned to that regiment: Capt. H. W. Garrison and H. H. Meyer; 1st Lieut. F. C. Browne; 2d Lieut. W. G. McBurney and L. N. Winters. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Capt. P. Caldwell, Inf., is assigned to 46th Inf. and to Eagle Pass, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 27, War D.)

First Lieut. G. H. Pendergraft, 9th Inf., now at Camp Benning, Ga., is relieved from assignment to 9th Inf. (Nov. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. R. B. Grantham, 25th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Nov. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. W. B. Miller, 63d Inf., Fort Ontario, N.Y., is transferred to the Tanks and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Nov. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. R. B. Walker, Inf., is detailed in the Air Service. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Second Lieut. V. O. Overcash, Inf., is assigned to 56th Inf. and to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty. (Nov. 26, War D.)

First Sergt. A. P. McPheeters, Co. A, 18th Inf., Camp Dix, N.J., is detailed to duty with the National Guard of Wisconsin as sergeant-instructor and will be sent to Madison. (Nov. 24, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. A. A. Matthews, P.S., to his home to await retirement. (Nov. 30, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major S. A. Smoke, retired, is detailed as professor at the high schools of Kansas City, Mo. (Nov. 26, War D.)

Capt. R. S. Bamberger to Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Nebr., and assume command. (Nov. 27, War D.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

BRIG. GEN. A. A. FRIES, C.C.W.S.

Major A. L. Rockwood, C.W.S., to Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md., for duty. (Nov. 26, War D.)

Major F. M. Cresset, C.W.S., is honorably discharged from the Service of the U.S. (Nov. 29, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

First Lieut. E. A. Stoll, M.T.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Nov. 30, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

To Quartermaster Corps.

The transfer of Col. A. C. Dalton, Inf., to Q.M.C., Reg. Army, at his own request, effective July 1, 1920, with rank from Feb. 26, 1920, is announced. (Nov. 24, War D.)
The transfer of Major H. A. Wingate, C.A.C., to Q.M.C., Reg. Army, at his own request, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. (Nov. 24, War D.)

The transfer of 1st Lieut. L. Meshery, Cav., to Q.M.C., Reg. Army, at his own request, effective July 1, 1920, with rank from June 14, 1917, is announced. (Nov. 24, War D.)

The transfer on Nov. 24, 1920, of Col. S. F. Bottoms, C.A.C., to Q.M.C., Reg. Army, at his own request, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. (Nov. 24, War D.)

The transfer on Nov. 24, 1920, of Major J. Frank, C.A.C., to Q.M.C., Reg. Army, at his own request, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. (Nov. 24, War D.)

The transfer on Nov. 23, 1920, of 2d Lieut. J. P. Bailey, A.S., to Q.M.C., Reg. Army, at his own request, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. (Nov. 24, War D.)

The transfer on Nov. 26, 1920, of Major F. J. Riley, Inf., to the Q.M.C., Reg. Army, at his own request, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. (Nov. 26, War D.)

The transfer of Capt. E. M. Scott, Inf., to Q.M.C., Reg. Army, at his own request, effective July 1, 1920, with rank from Oct. 23, 1917, is announced. (Nov. 26, War D.)

The transfer on Nov. 27, 1920, of Major H. J. Lawes, Inf., to Q.M.C., Reg. Army, at his own request, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. (Nov. 27, War D.)

The transfer on Nov. 30, 1920, of Major W. E. Mills, Inf., to the Q.M.C., Reg. Army, at his own request, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. (Nov. 30, War D.)

The transfer on Nov. 30, 1920, of 1st Lieut. M. O. Boone, Inf., to the Q.M.C., Reg. Army, at his own request, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. He will proceed to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty. (Nov. 30, War D.)

To Ordnance Department.

The transfer of Capt. R. N. Kuna, Cav., to O.D., Reg. Army, at his own request, effective July 1, 1920, with rank from May 8, 1920, is announced. (Nov. 24, War D.)

The transfer of 1st Lieut. P. W. Beck, Jr., to O.D., Reg. Army, at his own request, effective July 1, 1920, with rank from Sept. 21, 1919, is announced. (Nov. 24, War D.)

The transfer of 1st Lieut. L. M. Bricker, C.A.C., to O.D., Reg. Army, at his own request, effective July 1, 1920, with rank from Feb. 9, 1918, is announced. (Nov. 24, War D.)

The transfer of 1st Lieut. T. K. Vincent, F.A. to O.D., Reg. Army, at his own request, effective July 1, 1920, with rank from Oct. 25, 1917, is announced. (Nov. 27, War D.)

To Cavalry.

The transfer of 1st Lieut. L. A. Maury, Inf., to Cav., Reg. Army, at his own request, effective July 1, 1920, with rank from Aug. 8, 1917, is announced. (Nov. 24, War D.)

The transfer of 1st Lieut. T. G. Donaldson, Jr., Inf., to Cav., Reg. Army, at his own request, effective July 1, 1920, with rank from Oct. 15, 1919, is announced. (Nov. 24, War D.)

The transfer on Nov. 22, 1920, of 1st Lieut. H. McP. Woodward, Jr., F.A., to the Cavalry, Reg. Army, at his own request, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. (Nov. 29, War D.)

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Brig. Gen. W. D. Connor and Major F. M. Brown, U. S. A., have been appointed by the War Department as members of a joint committee composed of Army officers and members of the U. S. Shipping Board which is charged with the duty of arranging the closing of the accounts between the War Department and the Shipping Board.

Col. Francis C. Marshall, Office of Chief of Cavalry, is planning to leave Washington soon on an inspection trip. The itinerary will include Forts Des Moines, Riley, D. A. Russell and Oglesby.

Col. Ralph Harrison, U. S. A., now in Washington on duty in the Office of the Chief of Finance, is studying the methods of office administration of finance control preparatory to leaving for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where he will assume the duties of finance officer in the 8th Corps Area. He succeeds Col. R. S. Osley, whose new station has not yet been announced.

Col. Arthur W. Yates, Office of the Quartermaster General, left Washington on Nov. 27 to attend a series of meetings held in San Francisco, Calif., at which transportation matters will be discussed.

Col. John M. Jenkins, Cav., has been assigned to take command of the 11th Cavalry at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., succeeding Col. Claude B. Swezey, recently retired.

Lieut. Col. Theodore A. Baldwin and Majors Oscar Westover, Harold Geiger and Roy M. Jones, Air Service, have been detailed as members of a board which will convene at Ross Field, Arcadia, Calif., to consider the question of a proper course of instruction for balloon observers.

Col. A. E. Williams Appointed Assistant Q.M.G.

Col. Alexander E. Williams, Q.M. Corps, U. S. A., whose appointment as an assistant Quartermaster General of the Army, was announced on Nov. 27, 1920, with the rank of brigadier general while holding that office, was born in North Carolina March 12, 1875. General Williams entered the U. S. M. A. in 1894 from North Carolina and was graduated April 26, 1898, when he was appointed second lieutenant in the 2d Infantry; promoted to first lieutenant March 2, 1899; captain, 10th Inf., Dec. 31, 1902; served as captain in the 10th, 2d and 19th Infantry and Q.M. Corps until Jan. 26, 1917, when he was promoted to major of Infantry; promoted to lieutenant colonel of Infantry, Aug. 5, 1917, and colonel May 9, 1918. During the World War General Williams served in France in the Quartermaster Corps, and had direct charge of the construction of the great quartermaster depot at St. Nazaire, France, where under his direct supervision more than one hundred warehouses were built for storing Government property. After the completion of this work, General Williams was placed in charge of the Motor Transport Corps in the A. E. F. Upon his relief from duty with the Motor Transport Corps he was appointed chief quartermaster of the 3d Army Corps; was relieved in June, 1919, and since that time has been serving in the office of General Rogers, Quartermaster General of the Army, as his assistant. The vacancy which is being filled by General Williams was caused by the detail of Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, as Chief of the Finance Department.

Chief of Insular Affairs Returns.

Major Gen. Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, has returned to his office in Washington after an extended inspection trip of our insular possessions. He reports that there was apparent prosperity in all the countries visited, including Porto Rico, Republic of Haiti, and the Republic of Santo Domingo, and that the people seemed to be looking forward hopefully with every expectation of further progress. The direction of the Haitian customs service recently has been added to the duties of the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

General Crowder May Go to Cuba.

Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, J. A. G., U. S. A., may be sent by the Government on a diplomatic mission to Cuba, designed to lay the foundation for better political and financial conditions in the island, says a special dispatch from Washington, D. C., to the New York Times. It is explained that the object of selecting General Crowder for this mission would be that he may ultimately be designated as Minister to Cuba. He has applied for retirement, and if this is granted he would be in a position to accept a civilian office. General Crowder is highly regarded in Cuba, both in official and social circles. He went to Cuba in 1919 for the purpose of codifying the laws of that country following a request made by the Cuban government to the War Department asking that the General be permitted to undertake that work. He completed the task with much satisfaction to the island government.

General Nivelle Visits General Bullard.

Gen. Robert Georges Nivelle, commander-in-chief of the French army, accompanied by his aid, Col. Paul Azan, was the guest of Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U. S. A., commanding the 2d Corps Area, at his headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y., on Nov. 29. He was received by a detachment from the 22d Infantry upon arrival, while the band of that organization played patriotic American and French airs.

Major Marlborough Churchill at Geneva.

Major Marlborough Churchill, Gen. Staff Corps, U. S. A., arrived at Geneva, Switzerland, on Nov. 27. In reply to inquiries as to his purpose in visiting the city where the Assembly of the League of Nations was in session, Major Churchill, according to a special dispatch to the New York World, "issued a diplomatic denial that he had been requested by the United States Government to watch the league's activities at Geneva, and refused to make any other statement as to his mission." It has been previously stated officially in Washington, as was noted in our issue of Nov. 20, that the purpose of Major Churchill's trip abroad was to make an inspection of our various military attaches to bring about a closer coordination of their activities. He had a conference with Colonel Reguin of the French army, who is the French military representative at the sessions of the assembly. The World's correspondent also wrote: "It may be stated authoritatively that his [Major Churchill's] principal object is to investigate, on behalf of the War Department, just what the league means to do from a military standpoint in Lithuania and also with regard to lending armed aid to Armenia. A conference with Lord Robert Cecil as to plans of the assembly's commission for obtaining money and soldiers for use against Turk Nationalists and Bolsheviks is also on Major Churchill's program."

Officers Ride in Race at Bowie, Md.

The race for the American Remount purse, run at the Bowie, Md., race track on Nov. 28 and which was ar-

ranged through the co-operation of the Army Remount Service and Bowie racing officials, resulted in a victory for W. G. Gambrell's "Le Gordon," ridden by Major McDonnell, U. S. A., Major Stanley Koch, U. S. A., on "Jay Bird," being second. Other officers who rode in the race were Major C. P. Chandler and Lieuts. A. R. S. Barden and Williamson, U. S. A.

ARMY ITEMS.

Selections Being Made for Cavalry Study.

The Office of Chief of Cavalry is making selections of officers to take the course of instruction at the School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth; also to pursue the studies of the officers' course at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kas., which it is planned will begin in February.

Dental Officers Returned from Overseas.

When it becomes necessary to reduce the number of officers of the Dental Corps serving with the American Forces in Germany, in accordance with the new tables of organization, it has been recommended that those who have served longest overseas be returned first.

British Targets to be Tested in U.S.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Infantry, the procurement of a number of new British targets, used at the National Matches in England, for test at Camp Benning, Ga., has been arranged for.

Light Armor Plate Development.

The Ordnance Department is making satisfactory progress in the development of light armor plate for use in tanks and airplanes. The heat treatment of a series of plates has practically been completed and they soon will be ready for test.

Aberdeen Proving Ground Firing Range.

Work on the small arms firing range at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., is progressing. The roadway has been cut, part of the grading done and a portion of the track laid. The observation towers are under process of construction.

Perfecting the Caterpillar Vehicle.

The four self-propelled wheeled caterpillars (Christie) for 155-mm. gun, model of 1918, being manufactured by the Front Drive Motor Co., Hoboken, N. J., are practically completed and road tests of them are expected to be made at an early date by the Ordnance Department. These vehicles are to be issued to the Service when the Ordnance Department has completed the proving ground tests. They are built from improved designs of the Christie mount for 155-mm. gun, which was tested extensively by the department during 1919 and 1920. It is of the type capable of running on rubber-tired wheels on good roads and convertible into a track-laying vehicle by applying caterpillar tracks directly to the rubber-tired wheels for soft roads, and under either condition is capable of making a speed to exceed ten miles an hour. The principle of a convertible wheeled track-laying vehicle exemplified in this design has been under development since 1918 and it is thought to contain great possibilities for military uses.

Test of Drawbars for Caterpillars.

The Ordnance Department is making arrangements to conduct a series of tests during the winter upon self-propelled and trailer types of vehicles with a view to determining the drawbar capacity of each. Modern types of instruments to record drawbar pull and speed performance of various types of vehicles are to be utilized in conducting these experiments.

Transportation on Army Transports.

The Q.M. General of the Army has ruled that "transportation on Army transports may be furnished relatives other than dependents of Army and Navy officers, field clerks and enlisted men from Panama to United States, provided they are unable to secure commercial transportation and space is available, at the rate of \$40 first class."

Old Army Transports for Sale.

The old U. S. Army transports Meade, Crook, Kilpatrick and Warren are offered for sale. The Meade was built at Greenock, Scotland, and forty-five years ago was one of the crack British passenger ships, sailing the Atlantic under the name of City of Berlin. The Crook, Kilpatrick and Warren each made a notable record in the annals of the transport service, the former being built in 1882, the Kilpatrick in 1890 and the Warren in 1889.

Navy Men on Army Transports Not Subject to Courts.

The Secretary of War has approved an opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army that officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps traveling on Army transports, but not detached for service with the Army, although subject to Army transport regulations, are not subject to trial by Army courts-martial.

Procurement of Signal Corps Supplies.

Special supplies for the Signal Corps, in accordance with approved lists, will hereafter be procured by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, the War Department has directed, effective Dec. 1. Steps will be taken by the Quartermaster General, the Chief of Finance and the Chief Signal Officer to arrange for the procurement of special supplies, for which the latter will be responsible.

Signal Corps Photo Shown in St. Louis.

After having been on exhibition for two months in the Public Library of Chicago, the Signal Corps exhibit of official World War photographs will be sent to the new Chamber of Commerce building, St. Louis, Mo., on Dec. 15.

New Balloon Hangars to be Built.

The Construction Service, Quartermaster Corps, is planning to erect in the present fiscal year, in connection with the Coast Artillery defense, certain balloon hangars and a gas generating plant at each of the following locations: Portland, Me.; Boston, Mass.; Long Island Sound, Chesapeake Bay, San Francisco and Puget Sound.

Regulations Governing Parachute Jumps.

A superseding order on the subject of parachute jumps has been issued by the Chief of Army Air Service, prohibiting jumps except by those who volunteer and at less than 1,500 feet, except in case of emergency. Such jumps can be made only by qualified personnel and with the approval of the commanding officer in each individual case, and in each practice jump officers or enlisted men will be required to wear two parachutes and harnesses complete, one of which must be of the free type and manually operated. Commanding officers furnishing

equipment will be held responsible for the condition and packing of parachutes and for instruction concerning adjustment of harness and suspensions prior to a flight. When parachute jumps are to be made in the vicinity of bodies of water precautions are to be taken that a life preserver or a kapok vest which can be inflated is worn by the jumper, and that motor boats are in readiness should a man be compelled to land in water.

Illegal Disposal of Soldiers' Clothing.

It has been brought to the attention of several commanders of corps areas of the U. S. Army that at some places enlisted men are in the habit of buying for approximately fifty cents absolutely worthless Government shoes from pawnbrokers, turning them in to the quartermaster, getting a new pair of shoes and then selling these shoes for the best price they can obtain. Articles of old and worn-out clothing have also been purchased and then turned in to the Q.M. in the same manner. Thorough investigation of this condition at one station resulted in the arrest of several enlisted men guilty of this illegal practice. All camp, post and station commanders have been ordered to take the necessary corrective measures to bring offenders to justice and to protect the Government from loss.

Date of "Finance Sing" Changed.

The Finance Department, Washington, D. C., has changed the time of its weekly "sing" from Thursday afternoons to Tuesday. On Dec. 1 Mrs. Ruby Potter sang several numbers which were greatly appreciated by the large number of the personnel of the War Department present. Mr. William van de Wall, formerly of the New York Symphony Orchestra, but who is now with the Community Service of that city, assisted in leading the chorus singing.

Camp Pike Enlisted Men Also Contributed.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Lewis, U. S. A., commanding at Camp Pike, Ark., in a letter to the editor of the Bankers' Trust News, issued by the Bankers' Trust Company of Little Rock, Ark., directs attention to an unintentional injustice to the enlisted men of the camp in the statement, made in a previous issue of that publication, that a subscription of \$5,000 to some fund, not identified in General Lewis's letter, was made by officers of the camp alone, whereas the enlisted men were large contributors.

The Crossed Cannon Appears.

A bright and newsy little paper is The Crossed Cannon, organ of the Enlisted Specialists' Club of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, the first number of which, in eight-page form, has just made its appearance. In its salutatory publication, which is to appear weekly, says: "It has been quite evident since the school began its regular yearly session in September that some sort of publication has been needed to more closely unite the various classes, and to let the Coast Artillery Corps at large know just what is happening at the school to which it sends its best men. Something has been needed to fill, on a small scale, the vacancy left by our distinguished predecessor, Liaison. So it is with the hope that all its readers may find some reason for the existence of The Crossed Cannon that we now present it in its first form to the officers and men of the Coast Artillery School, and to the public at large." The chief editor is Allen G. Spitz, with Sidney Dyer, John H. Bingham, Albert C. Zoulis and Clifford P. March as associates, and Joseph F. Agee news editor, Dean H. Swift in charge of the art section, Walter W. Weidrick athletic editor and George V. Rocky business manager.

ECHOES OF THE PULITZER AIR CONTEST.

Capt. Corliss C. Moseley, A. S., U. S. A., who won the Pulitzer trophy in the aerial race which took place at Mitchel Field, N. Y., under the auspices of the Aero Club of America, on Nov. 25, against thirty-nine other Army, Navy, U. S. M. C. and one civilian entrant, making an average speed of 178 miles per hour, on Nov. 27 sought to make a world record in the Verville-Packard machine he used two days before. He attempted to reach a speed of 186 miles per hour, but was unsuccessful, owing to the failure of the motor to function properly after reaching a certain stage. The machine is to be shipped to McCook Field and the motor examined for the purpose of ascertaining the cause. The Pulitzer trophy was formally presented to Captain Moseley at a dinner at the New York Yacht Club, New York city, on Nov. 26, the presentation being made by Grover C. Loening, an aeronautical engineer and the inventor of the machine that bears his name. Those present included Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service; Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, chief of operations, A. S., U. S. A.; Capt. T. T. Craven, U. S. N., director of naval operations; Major Thurman H. Bane; Capt. H. E. Hartney, St. Clair Street and A. R. Christie, all A. S., U. S. A.; and Lieut. B. G. Bradley, U. S. M. C.

REMOUNT ASSOCIATION HORSE SHOW.

The American Remount Association, Washington, D. C., announces its intention to hold a series of impromptu horse shows during the winter. The first show will be held at the Riding and Hunt Club, 22d and P streets, Washington, at eight p. m., Saturday, Dec. 11, by the courtesy of that club. Competitions will be open to officers of the Army, their families and guests, and to members of the Riding and Hunt Club of Washington. Ribbons will be awarded in each class; post entries—no entry fee. There will be music by the 3d Cavalry band, and dancing. The classes are: Open saddle class—horses 14.2 or over. Ladies' saddle class—horses 14.2 or over. Open jumping class—over 8 jumps 3 ft. 6 in. Officers' chargers—judged on training, and over 8 jumps 3 ft. 9 in. Open jumping class—over 8 jumps 4 ft. Children's saddle class—ponies not over 14.2, to be ridden by boys and girls not over fourteen years of age.

VETERINARIANS INSPECT SWIFT PLANT.

Thirteen student officers of the Army Veterinary School of Meat and Dairy Hygiene at Chicago, Ill., recently inspected the methods employed by Swift and Co., in their poultry and creamery establishment at Decatur, Ill. These officers are taking a five months' post-graduate course of instruction to familiarize themselves with the practical sanitation of meat and dairy products, and such inspections form a part of the regular course at this school. It is the policy of the Service to give all their officers an opportunity to attend the school at Chicago, but owing to the lack of proper facilities there it has been necessary to postpone the instruction for the present. For the same reason the Veterinary Corps has been obliged to reject applicants from the National Guard, who otherwise would be granted the privilege.

KING & KING
Attorneys in the Court of Claims for Army and Navy Officers.
728 SEVENTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SANDFORD & SANDFORD
MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS
542 FIFTH AVENUE, S.W., corner 45th St., NEW YORK.

DEVORE & RAYNOLDS CO.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS of EVERY DESCRIPTION
Catalogues of our various departments on request
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

ANSELL & BAILEY
Attorneys at Law
RIGGS BUILDING WASHINGTON, D. C.

EX-OFFICER, D.S.C. and Croix de Guerre, desires to identify himself with some good military school as instructor. 12 years' experience as instructor military science. Regular Army. Professionally qualified to coach in football, basketball, baseball, boxing and in track events. References and certificates of proficiency furnished. Address R. C., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

HEADQUARTERS CLERK: A capable ex-service man, preferably an ex-Sergeant Major or ex-Field Clerk, is wanted by the 9th Coast Defense Command, N.Y.C., as Hqs. Clerk. Must be capable typist and stenographer. Pay, \$1,600 per annum. Apply at Adjutant's Office, 125 West 14th St., N.Y. city, Monday or Friday Evenings.

WANTED: Permanent Quartermaster Captain or 1st Lieutenant on duty in Baltimore or Washington desiring a mutual transfer of station with officer on duty at permanent mainland garrison in Virginia communicate with Apartment 412, 1801 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C., at once.

WANTED: The address of V. W. Faber, formerly post tailor, Columbus Barracks, 14th Cavalry tailor, Fort Sam Houston, and Q.M. tailor, Camp Travis. Address Major John S. Wood, F.A., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

FOR SALE: 3 O.D. wool, 8 O.D. cotton and 4 white uniforms, size for officer 6 ft. tall. Also caps, pigskin puttees, overcoat, shoes, 10-E, bedroll, sleeping bag, field glasses, service pistol, O.D. shirts, size 16, together with all other military equipment and supplies. All in excellent condition at moderate price. For particulars, apply to L. T. M. Ralston, 109 East 85th Street, New York city.

OVERCOAT FOR SALE: \$80. "Marks Arnhem" Naval Officer's Regulation heavy overcoat, size 36, for \$35. In perfect condition, at 21st St. and 9th Ave. (No. 175), c/o Paul Hartzell, General Theological Seminary.

THE EAGLE PRESS, PORTLAND, ME., Printing, Engraving and labor saving blanks for the Army.

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 400 pages, 9"x11", illustrated, mailed 50c (stamps). FRANCIS BANNERMAN SONS, 501 Broadway, New York.

PREPARATION FOR WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS by an experienced tutor. References for work done. W. B. Waterman, 248 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

PREPARE FOR EXAMINATIONS
Correspondence instruction for WEST POINT and ANNAPOLIS and commissions in the Army and Navy. Over 150 successful candidates for Army and Navy. Write for catalog "B".
MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, UNION BRIDGE, MD.

DREW'S
CALIFORNIA
SCHOOL
Annapolis, West Point, Army, Navy tutoring. Hundreds successfully coached. 86% to 100% of my students passed in 3 recent examinations for Annapolis and West Point.
50 cadets from this school now attending these academies.
2-year high school course admits to college. Grammar school course similarly condensed. Specially desirable for officers' sons.
John S. Drew, Ph.D., 2901 California St., San Francisco.

BRADEN'S had a one-hundred per cent record in the West Point entrance examinations last March. If you are interested, write to the
National Preparatory Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

THE ARMY AND NAVY PREPARATORY SCHOOL
Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. E. Swavely, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF N.G. UNITS.

Instructions are being issued to all adjutants general of the states and territories by Brig. Gen. J. McI. Carter, U.S.A., Chief of Militia Bureau, which rescind former instructions in regard to the designation of National Guard units. In designating a regimental unit the number should be shown first, then the arm of service and lastly the locality. For example: 3d Field Artillery, Georgia National Guard. For battalion and squadrons in regiments, the numerical designation of the unit followed by the name of the unit will precede the

JACOB REED'S SONS

1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

For the Army—

Gabardine, Whip Cord and Bedford Cord, also Serges, Worsteds, etc.

For the Navy—

Blues, Whites, Capes, Overcoats, New Regulation Rain Coats, Aviation Fabrics, etc.

For the Marine Corps—

Blues, Winter Field, Summer Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—

Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs, Overcoats, etc.



Equipment for Officers of all Branches of the U. S. Service—Everything Regulation.

BRANCHES:

Washington, Atlantic City, Annapolis



ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY

Incorporated December, 1900

MRS. HENRY L. STIMSON, President
275 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

To provide relief for the widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army.

To supervise and procure educational opportunities for such orphan children.

The attention of the Regular Army is called to this Society, which is anxious to have its services availed of wherever they can be of assistance.

Applications for aid, advice or information may be addressed to the above and will receive prompt and sympathetic attention.

West Point & Annapolis Text-Book Co.

280 Broadway, New York City

Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations, and examinations for other branches of Government service.

STRICTLY FIREPROOF

The Eagle Warehouse & Storage Co.
Storage for Household Goods
Packers and Forwarders
28 to 44 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Telephone 5560 Main.

BANKING BY MAIL
AT 4% INTEREST

MILES do not matter when you Bank by Mail. This institution has been safeguarding the savings of the Army and Navy men for more than 50 years.

Send for Booklet "A" and learn our system.

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS & TRUST CO.
CLEVELAND, O. CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$1,000,000.00
ASSETS SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS

ARMY & NAVY ACADEMY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard St.

Prepares candidates for WEST POINT and ANNAPOLIS and for DIRECT COMMISSIONS in the Army, Marine Corps and Navy Pay Corps when available. Catalogs.

official designation of the regiment, viz., 2d Squadron, 1st Cavalry, New York National Guard. The same is true for companies, troops, or batteries in regiments. In order to secure uniformity throughout the National Guard all officers are urged to add their official status as to rank, regiment, arm, corps or department and the name of the state followed by the words "National Guard."

ACTIVE DUTY FOR MEDICAL RESERVE OFFICERS.

The Surgeon General of the Army has been authorized to call to active duty not to exceed fifty Reserve officers of the Medical Corps, ten of whom may be in the grade of major; also not to exceed thirty-four Reserve officers of the Dental Corps, all below grade of major. The authorization stipulated that the total number of officers—Regular, Reserve and Emergency—in the Dental Corps shall not exceed 298. The period of active duty will be limited to six months, and in no case will such officers be retained on active duty beyond June 30, 1921.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE
Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Cable address, Armynavy, New York.
Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1920.

THE ARMY AND THE PEOPLE.

Secretary Baker's Annual Report Connects These Forces.

"In equipment, personnel, and spirit the Army of the United States to-day is an object of just pride to the country," Secretary of War Baker writes in bringing to a conclusion his annual report for 1920, which is his final one as the civilian head of the War Department. From beginning to end of his report Mr. Baker emphasizes the linking together of the Army and the people, referring to this in the spirit of a valedictory by saying: "During the nineteen months from April, 1917, to November, 1918, the whole nation mobilized itself, and the elements which went into the making of the power of the United States as it was directed against our enemies were, of course, in their expression material, but they were assisted by great forces of a spiritual character—unselfishness, patriotism, and self-sacrifice, and I am happy to be able to leave to my successors in the administration of the War Department an assurance based upon knowledge that in any national emergency they have but to use and direct the limitless capacity and willingness of the American people which spontaneously offers itself when a crisis comes."

That education in war and the things of war was acquired by the people of the United States as a result of this tremendous sacrifice is well known and Secretary Baker's report shows that both the professional and temporary soldier learned much from the World War as well. He states how the Historical Section of the General Staff has been charged with the duty of assembling all records of a technical nature that will tend to preserve them for the future benefit of the Army and particularly for the benefit of the Army officers. For, as he says, "the business of the professional soldier is to concern himself with the horrors of war. He must know the offensive and defensive strength of weapons, the cost of war in dollars and cents, the speed and success with which the industrial strength of the nation can be mobilized, how the strength of an army is wasted in action, and how it can be preserved and restored. He must know how long it takes to train men, and in what that training must consist. He must, therefore, be familiar with the battlefield and with its least poetic details. The professional soldier is, of all men, the realist with regard to war, and as such he, of all men, is most interested and concerned to advance the day when nations will substitute the calm and orderly administration of just and certain principles among themselves for the costly and destructive call to arms, the ultimate meaning of which he knows so well."

Mr. Baker shows through our past experience the need of being prepared for war and says: "It is apparent that while we do not need a great standing army we must live in the world as it is while we struggle to make it what it should be, and we must have a body of trained men, large enough in numbers to be an effective working model upon which great armies can be swiftly built in the event of emergency. Our Regular Army should exhibit in its peace-time organization the combinations and co-ordinations which must be habitual to be effective in war. The several services and arms must know the parts they are to play, and just how far they are to co-operate with others. There must be in the Army a body of specialists abreast of the developments in the art, making all possible applications of the discoveries of science and invention to military uses, familiar with the histories of arms and of armies, and maintaining our Army always, both in doctrine and in armament, at the highest point of efficiency. Our Regular Army may be relatively small, but both in its morale and in its effectiveness it must be perfect. A justice-loving people may be forced by tragic necessity to resort to war, but it has no right to ask its sons to fight its battles outarmed and outshielded by an adversary. It is the plain duty of the War Department, therefore, to study the records of the World War with a view to extracting from them all the lessons they contain, and the collection and preservation of these records, quite apart from the wisdom of their publication for general use, is a matter of high importance."

Education as a practical link between the Army and the people and as an absolute essential to national preparedness is referred to again in connection with our experience of providing a commissioned personnel large enough for the emergency Army. Mr. Baker says "It is a fortunate circumstance that the Army Reorganization bill authorized a large number of officers in the Regular Army from among those who held emergency commission during the war," for "the presence in the Regular Army of this large body of men who have seen actual service will help the officers of the Regular Army to continue the traditions established during the war, and to hand on to the peace-time Army those lessons derived from experience which can not be put into books but live

in the consciousness of men who served in actual operation and are communicated to new units and perpetuated in the Service by the associations of military life." He reviews the co-operation between colleges, schools and War Department in connection with the Student Army Officers' Training Corps and adds: "Any future war will again be an intensive national mobilization; long continued it will be destructive of life, treasure and tradition, and the period of reconstruction which follows it will require the helpful presence of educated men, just as continued military operations will require an unceasing flow of educated and technically trained men into its fresh levies both of men and officers. Any plan of national mobilization, therefore, made with a view to the future should include such arrangements as will continue the colleges and technical schools in operation, and, if possible, prolong general education in young men who are being trained to become officers until the time they join the colors and take up active military duty."

In his discussion of the reorganization of the Army Mr. Baker again dwells on this point of education. He writes:

"The educational opportunities offered by the Army have been accepted seriously by the soldier. They are, of course, purely voluntary. The entire Army, therefore, does not go to school, but the number of men who have embraced the opportunity is amazingly large when it is remembered that the necessity of the case has required many men to be kept in small details in scattered and remote places in which access to the Army schools has not been possible. Undoubtedly, when the educational and recreational system is perfected it will become more universal, and I have no doubt that the time will come, and that speedily, when the peace-time Army of the United States will be throughout an educational institution from which men will graduate at the termination of their enlistment better equipped to enter civilian pursuits and with a larger and firmer grasp on citizenship, with its responsibilities and privileges."

The idea which the Army is now aiming at is to attract to its enlisted force serious and energetic young men who, while they are giving to their country the protection which the Army is created for, will in turn be so trained that their entire Army experience will be but an educational episode improving their opportunities for civilian employment as well as their loyalty to the country and fidelity to its advancement. The work already done, as shown by the report herewith, in my mind forms not only a new thing in the world but an amazing and significant thing. It places recruiting on the basis of a sound appeal to the ambition of youth and self-improvement. It removes from a peace-time Army the reproach of wasted time. It gives to life in the Army an immediate practice and useful purpose without at all interfering with the defensive purposes for which the Army is maintained and it makes of the ex-soldier a healthy, useful, and trained citizen."

That this new interrelation between the Army and civilian education will make for a better understanding between the future Army and the civilian population is another point he makes. And of this he says: "The establishment of an intimate relationship between the Army and the people of the United States is in the highest degree desirable, and the benefit to the Army of being understood can hardly be overestimated. Certainly one of the major lessons of our participation in this war was that the army of a democracy is strengthened by civil contact and draws its inspiration from the people whose liberties it is called upon to defend. Whether or not a standing army comprising a separate caste and a class apart from the life of the nation is dangerous depends upon a variety of considerations, but that it is relatively useless is clear. Our great Army in the war was strong because it was a part of the whole people of the United States, in fresh and constant contact with the thoughts and feelings of the civil fireside from which it had come. An appreciation of this fact lies at the bottom of the whole plan which the department has matured for the new Army."

OFFICERS ALLOTTED TO STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Officers allotted to staff departments and services and carried on the Detached Officers' List, as announced by the War Department on Dec. 2, include: J.A.G. Department, for duty at U.S. Military Academy, one; Finance Department, for duty in the Militia Bureau, one; Quartermaster Corps, for duty with the R.O.T.C. Motor Transport units, nine; Militia Bureau, one; General Recruiting Service, five; Ordnance Department, four for duty with R.O.T.C. Ordnance units and two at the U.S. Military Academy. No allotments are made from the Medical, Inspector General's and Adjutant General's Departments, or for the Chemical Warfare Service, but the list of allotments will be revised annually. As the War Department General Staff is preparing a study of the law courses to be followed at the General Service Schools and at the U.S. Military Academy, decision is deferred as to the number of officers to be allotted to the J.A.G. Department for duty as instructors at these schools. Allotments for duty with units of the Organized Reserves, R.O.T.C. and the National Guard, will be made as such units are organized. No allotment of officers to the Chemical Warfare Service for duty with the National Guard will be made until such a service has been organized in the Guard. Additional allotments to the Ordnance Department will be made next year for duty at the U.S. Military Academy under the professor of ordnance and gunnery. The approved policies of the

War Department contemplate that "no troops of the Chemical Warfare Service should be assigned within the Army as combat organizations, but that this service should carry on research and development. It is a supply service whose product should be utilized when necessary by combat troops."

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Results of October Examinations Leave 3,897 Vacancies.

The final appointments to the commissioned personnel of the Army as a result of the October examinations have been made as indicated in the lists printed elsewhere, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 24, Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, embracing men who served in the U.S. Army between April 6, 1917, and the date of the act. The result, added to the appointments previously made of candidates examined last July, fills vacancies in the commissioned personnel aggregating 5,680. The actual total appointments of candidates examined in October were 603, but in the lists were added acceptances of appointment from appointees who had declined previous appointments and officers reappointed and recommissioned, bringing the total names on the lists issued by The Adjutant General's office up to 709 as of Nov. 30. It is understood that there will be not more than half a dozen additions to be announced later.

Since the estimated strength of the Regular Army prior to these appointments was 8,140, the strength which accrues through appointment, 5,680, gives the Army in round numbers 13,820 officers. The authorized strength being 17,717, there exist to-day 3,897 vacancies. The next step in filling these vacancies is provided for in Sec. 24c of the act of June 4, 1920, and plans are under way in the War Department for one general competitive examination for the grade of second lieutenant under this section. It has not been definitely determined what the scope of the examination will be, but it is expected that the test will be such as to reveal in a broad way the qualifications of applicants. A second examination may be given which will develop qualification for commissions in the several special branches of the Service, such as the Ordnance Department, the Chemical Warfare Service, the Corps of Engineers, to secure officers fitted to the highly technical duty required in these branches. Should the second examination be dispensed with, appointees will be commissioned in the special services where their records show that they are qualified for technical duty.

Few appointees who were numbered among the 338 that declined accepted appointment on the second invitation recently extended them to accept by the War Department. The declinations by grades were as follows: Lieutenant colonel, 1; major, 19; captain, 79; first lieutenant, 155; second lieutenant, 84. All these tenders have now been canceled, and since there were thirteen prior cancellations, it is estimated that the final statistics on declinations will show a total of some 340. By grades and arms and branches of the Service the appointments as they appear on the final lists are as follows:

Statistics of October Appointees.

	Lt. Col.	Major.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2d Lt.	Total.
Judge Adv. Gen.	4	5				9
Q.M. Corps	1	26	13	6		46
Finance Dept.	1	1				2
Medical Corps	2	34	48	28		113
Dental Corps		1	14			15
Veterinary Corps			2	1		4
Med. Admin. Corps			1			4
Infantry	1	18	60	121	79	279
Cavalry		3	3	12	15	33
Field Artillery		3	14	9	13	39
Coast Artillery			5	13	7	25
Signal Corps			14	2		18
Chemical War. Ser.				6		8
Corps of Engrs.		5	16	10	1	32
Ordnance Dept.		3	5	4		12
Air Service		1	5	17		37
Chaplains			2	13		15
Total	3	68	208	264	166	709

Up to Dec. 1 the acceptances from appointees who took the October examination had come in with greater celerity than after the tenders were sent out following the July examination. Of the 709 tenders approximately 385 had filed acceptance on that day. Final reports of belated acceptances resulting for the second tender to appointees who had declined commissions indicated that the total would reach fifty, that is, fifty successful candidates have changed their minds and decided to make the Army a career. It is understood that appointees who have not been heard from on Dec. 4 will be finally listed among the declinations.

Under the law the War Department was required to fill 2,735 vacancies, exclusive of the Medical Department and chaplains, by the appointment of men who served in the war. It will have appointed about 100 per cent. in excess of this requirement. In the Medical Department there were 1,364 vacancies, and 824 appointments; among chaplains 143 vacancies and 124 appointments. There are still 587 vacancies in the Medical Corps and 35 in the Dental Corps.

Army Selecting and Review Boards Dissolved.

The final selecting board, of which Gen. John J. Pershing was president, has been dissolved, as the duty it was called upon to perform in making appointments to the Army of candidates examined in July and October has been fulfilled. The Adjutant General has also taken steps to dissolve the boards of review of all the branches of the Service and for the collection of all final reports. The Central Records Branch of The Adjutant General's Office, being no longer needed for the purpose for which established, will also be discontinued. The "dismantling"

of the machinery required in making more than 5,000 appointments to the commissioned personnel involved the release for regular duty of approximately 1,000 officers serving on some 160 boards. The work has been accomplished with celerity and with apparent satisfaction.

CLOTHING OF THE SOLDIER.

Quartermaster General Makes Report on Subject.

Reports of inspection officers relative to unsatisfactory uniforms furnished the enlisted men of the Army as to style, fit and quality of the cloth, have resulted in the attention of corps area and department commanders, and the chiefs of the combat and supply branches of the Army, being called by The Adjutant General to the difficulties encountered in overcoming the present situation. The Adjutant General forwarded an extract from a report of the Quartermaster General of Oct. 20 for dissemination among subordinate officers so as to enlighten them as to the difficulties which must be met and of the efforts which are being made to bring about improvement. This report shows that there are on hand or in process of manufacture articles of clothing which will supply the Army for from two to four years. These articles are as follows:

	Number.	Supply.
Breeches, wool	3,167,682	3 years
Coats, wool	3,988,372	4 years
Breeches, cotton	6,549,038	4 years
Coats, cotton	4,773,395	4 years
Overcoats	1,429,096	4 years
Coats, denim, blue and brown	1,200,000	2 years
Trousers, denim, blue and brown	1,370,000	2 years

The Quartermaster General states that while the number of articles and the probable period for issue appears large, it will be necessary, and it is the intention of the Quartermaster General, to begin manufacture of cloth, olive drab (wool and cotton), as soon as funds for the fiscal year 1922 are available. With a view to obtaining a better grade of cotton cloth, dyed in the fabric so as to withstand exposure and laundering, an investigation is now being made. Investigation is also in process to obtain a higher grade of woolen cloth so as to give the uniform a better appearance and shape. Efforts are unsparing to obtain suitable and permanent dyes.

As pointed out by the Quartermaster General, it can readily be seen from the list of articles on hand that it will be necessary to issue the present clothing until Congress provides funds for higher grade clothing, when clothing of the existing pattern will be issued as a second suit for drill and garrison duty. It should be remembered that the estimate for clothing and equipage for the fiscal year 1921 was \$26,982,645, but this was cut to \$19,000,000, the reduction delaying the manufacture of cloth until the fiscal year 1922, because the \$19,000,000 will be required to provide for the immediate wants of the troops. The present specifications for manufacturing clothing are, however, being revised and a tailored uniform turned out instead of a factory uniform. This will doubtless result in economy, for while the cloth and tailoring will cost more, war test has proved that tailored uniforms made from English serge "ready to wear" bought by enlisted men in France are still being worn after two years' use, that these uniforms hold their shape and still look neat and military. Many officers have worn such uniforms for more than two years. Every effort has been made to improve the fit of uniforms left over from the World War, the Quartermaster General states, and to dispose of reclaimed clothing. Due to the one-year enlistments and the great number of separations from the Service, stocks of reclaimed clothing mounted rapidly, and to remove the cause for complaint in this respect all reclaimed clothing was declared surplus in 1919. The Quartermaster General calls attention to Circular No. 152, W.D., 1920, which contains specific instructions relative to issue of unsuitable clothing, and to Circular 257, W.D., 1920, providing for the inspection and change of new clothing unsuitable for wear.

"It is not believed that commanding officers, morale officers and many other officers fully understand the conditions under which the present stocks of clothing were procured, and the necessity for issuing such uniforms instead of scrapping them," says the Quartermaster General's report. In conclusion, the report states: "As to the influence of the issue of war clothing on the morale of troops, it is believed that the enlisted men of the Army appreciate what Congress has done to increase their pay and allowances, and further that they do not want the War Department to scrap the millions of dollars worth of serviceable uniforms procured for the World War and then ask Congress to appropriate millions of dollars to provide other uniforms. Thousands of our best citizens are wearing old clothes and reclaimed clothing. Many of our officers are conserving their uniforms, and getting every possible day's wear out of their clothing before scrapping same. War liberality will have to give way to peace economy. In any event it is not believed that Congress will appropriate funds for clothing while the present stocks are on hand and available."

FRENCH MILITARY SERVICE EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

The French Council of Ministers decided on Nov. 17 that beginning in October, 1922, the period of military service in France will be eighteen months. Until then the present service of two years will continue. This decision is the result of a compromise suggested by Marshal Foch between the believers in the two years of service, headed by Minister of War Lefevre, and the more radical group who stood out for a year or less.

APPOINTMENTS IN REGULAR ARMY.

Results of October Examinations.

The War Department announced on Nov. 27, 29 and 30 the following appointments as commissioned officers in the Regular Army, as a result of the examinations held in October in accordance with the Congressional act of June 4, 1920. We bring together for each arm of Service the lists announced on the three days. These lists, with the exception of less than a dozen names that may be added later, complete the appointments under the examinations of October. The first list of appointments under the October examinations appeared on page 357, our issue of Nov. 27.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Judge Advocate General's Department.—Captains: George N. Beasley, Arthur W. Beer and Chester A. Bennett, Washington, D.C.; Rowan A. Greer, Fort Mills, P.I.; Philip H. Marcum, El Paso, Tex.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Quartermaster Corps.—Captains: Lewis C. Baird, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Thomas C. Locke, Montgomery, Ala.; Brom R. Whitthorne, Jr., Fort Robinson, Nebr.; Herman C. C. Zimmermann, Fort Slocum, N.Y.

Quartermaster Corps.—Captains: Samuel T. Griffith, Baltimore, Md.; Walter A. Swallow, Washington, D.C.; Malton K. Taylor, Camp Holabird, Md.

Quartermaster Corps.—Captains: Thomas Banbury, Portland, Ore.; J. L. Bass and George A. Bentley, Washington, D.C.; Carl L. Bernau, Akron, Ohio; Walter Board, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; William K. Buckley, Washington, D.C.; William E. Elkington, San Francisco, Calif.; Edgar F. Nickum, Fort Bliss, Tex.; Edward Raeder, Fort Robinson, Nebr.; Hubert A. Stecker, Fairview, Va.; Rufus G. Vachon, Fort San Houston, Tex.; John H. Ward, Charles D. Weirbach and George W. Womack, Jr., Washington, D.C.; Thomas W. Woodyard, Frankfort, Ky.

First Lieut.—Lester O. Grice, Washington, D.C.; John J. Racer, Camp Travis, Tex.; Frederic R. Whipple, Washington, D.C.; Leslie S. Williams, Fort Myer, Va.

First Lieut.—Theodore T. Barnett, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Thomas J. Powell, Washington, D.C.

First Lieut.—Sidney M. Chase, South Amboy, N.J.; Paul H. de Mangle, Los Angeles, Calif.; William T. Doran, Washington, D.C.; William Van D. Newegun, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Cecil C. Ray, Rich Hill, Mo.; Harry R. Springer, Chicago, Ill.

Second Lieut.—William B. Johnson, Coblenz, Germany; John D. O'Connell, Hoboken, N.J.

Second Lieut.—George D.V. Barnes, Cincinnati, Ohio; Elden G. Faust, Aurora, Pa.; Robert P. Jones, Waynesville, Ohio; Eugene W. Lewis, San Antonio, Tex.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Finance Department.—Captain: Walter H. Sutherland, Atlanta, Ga.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Medical Corps.—Lieut. Col.: Fred H. Bloomhardt, Altoona, Pa.; David S. Fairchild, Washington, D.C.

Medical Corps.—Majors: Darius C. Absher, Kinston, N.C.; Frank B. Borden, Plainfield, Wis.; Lorin A. Greene, Jacksonville, Fla.; William L. Hoffman, Harlan, Ia.; George B. Jones, Carthage, Ind.; Edgar S. Linthicum, Baltimore, Md.; Walter E. Mackinn, New York City; Herbert C. Mallory, Oil City, Pa.; Henry F. Sawtelle, Washington, D.C.; Kadore Schayer, Columbia, S.C.; Guthrie E. Scruttsfield, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.; Frederick A. Van Buren, Omaha, Nebr.

Majors.—Edward J. Abbott, Fonda, N.Y.; Robert A. Allen, Tacoma, Wash.; Charles L. Banks, Fort Constitution, N.H.; Edward P. Beverley, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.; Allen J. Black, West Haven, Conn.; Robert Burns, St. Louis, Mo.; Robert A. Burns, Fort Brown, Brownsville, Tex.; Reuben A. Campbell, Camp Marfa, Tex.; Chauncey L. Chase, Washington, N.Y.; Thomas L. Colby, Bethayres, Pa.; Jirah M. Downs, Los Angeles, Calif.; Albert G. Franklin, Camp Jackson, S.C.; Charles S. Freedman, Susanville, Calif.; Frank N. Greene, Philadelphia, Pa.; Daniel J. Hayes, New Troy, Mich.; Howard Hume, Washington, D.C.; Clyde W. Jump, Roseau, Mont.; William G. McKay, Camp Benning, Ga.; Peter D. MacNaughton, Calumet, Mich.; Hadden S. Trotter, Decatur, Ga.

Medical Corps.—Captain: William S. Dow, San Francisco, Calif.

Captains.—Charles A. Bell, Santa Barbara, Calif.; Alfred M. Bidwell, Washington, D.C.; Clarence L. Bittner, Sacramento, Calif.; Arthur L. Brown, Riverside, Calif.; Aubrey K. Brown, Greenville, S.C.; Herbert Caldwell, Houston, Tex.; James S. Crawford, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Samuel E. Fomon, Chicago, Ill.; Charles H. Haberer, Dunmore, Ky.; Ralph E. Henry, Erie, Pa.; William A. Jacques, Paris, France; Clyde C. Johnston, Springfield, Mass.; Charles F. Jump, Bozeman, Mont.; Robert C. Kirkwood, Kansas City, Kas.; Herbert I. Taylor, Jefferson City, Mo.; Samuel L. Thorpe, Clinton, Ill.; Harry Wall, Norfolk, Va.; Arthur L. Weisgerber, Superior, Wis.; Silas W. Williams, Eldorado, Ill.

Captains.—Charles B. Callard, Aurora, Ill.; Daniel C. Campbell, Jacksonville, Fla.; Melton D. Council, Melroe, Ga.; Ralph N. Greene, Jacksonville, Fla.; Leonard W. Hassett, Camp Devens, Mass.; Fred E. Hickson, Camp Dix, N.J.; Daniel C. Hutton, c/o S.G. 9th Corps Area, San Francisco, Calif.; Henry E. Kacy, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Hector G. Lareau, Chicago, Ill.; William J. Leary, Mondamin, Ia.; Otis Liko, Wilgus Sanatorium, Rockford, Ill.; Samuel Marcus, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; John I. Meagher, Fort Jay, N.Y.; John L. Meddaugh, 9th Corps Area, San Francisco, Calif.; William H. Mick, Omaha, Nebr.; Fritz J. Moennighoff, Kansas City, Mo.; Robert C. Murphy, Chicago, Ill.; Oscar W. Nettles, Camp Dix, N.J.; Cyrenius A. Newcomb, Baltimore, N.C.; Hersey E. Orndoff, Glen Riddle, Pa.; James B. Owen, St. Louis, Mo.; Leroy H. Palmer, San Antonio, Tex.; Arthur C. Rhine, Hampton, Ia.; Frank W. Romaine, Philadelphia, Pa.; William C. Russell, Camp Dix, N.J.; George J. Schirch, Washington, D.C.; Frank N. Stiles, Grand Junction, Colo.; Dennis W. Sullivan, Milbank, S.D.; David Walley, Richton, Miss.

First Lieut.—Lewis B. Bibb, Camp Travis, Tex.; Wilbur M. Blackshare, Memphis, Tenn.; Henry S. Blease, Maywood, Ill.; James M. Bryant, Camp Jackson, S.C.; George F. Cooper, Kansas City, Mo.; John P. Deegan, San Francisco, Calif.; Jesse C. Edwards, Berkeley, Calif.; Foster C. Howard, Lawiesburg, W. Va.; Linwood M. Keene, Waverly, Minn.; James R. McDowell, Seattle, Wash.; Leland O. W. Moore, San Francisco, Calif.; Byron J. Peters, Elmwood Place, Ohio; Herbert W. Rogers, Norfolk, Va.; Elmer A. Rowley, Strawn, Tex.; George P. Sandrock, Shannon, Ill.; Henry N. Scholl, Kulpville, Pa.; Charles F. Shook, Omaha, Nebr.; John W. Somerville, Fort Monroe, Va.; Harrison M. Stewart, Otten, N.C.; John M. Tammar, Camp Meade, Md.; Virgil B. Williams, Washington, D.C.

First Lieut.—Walter E. Dapp, Fairfield, Ohio; Arthur D. Haverstock, Washington, D.C.; James F. Lane, Greenville, Tenn.; Joseph I. Martin, Camp Grant, Ill.; Ira F. Peak, Bolivar, Tenn.; George P. Rawls, Indianapolis, Ind.; Walter C. Royals, New Orleans, La.

DENTAL CORPS.

Dental Corps.—Captain: Charles B. Amis, Camp Travis, Tex.

First Lieut.—William J. Adlington, Winterport, Me.; Clarence R. Benney, Fort Rosecrans, Calif.; John C. Burr, Middletown, N.Y.; Lawrence P. Busby, Jr., Memphis, Tenn.; Charles J. Callery, Washington, D.C.; Leon A. Jones, Chicago, Ill.; Walter D. Kolts, Boston, Mass.; James B. Mockbee, Fort Meade, Calif.; Clarence C. Olson, Minneapolis, Minn.; Stanley R. Rayman, Baltimore, N.C.; John L. Richards, Ancon, Canal Zone; Chauncey DeW. Van Alstine, Plattburg, N.Y.

Dental Corps.—First Lieut.: Frederick Vator, Milwaukee, Wis.; Henry A. Winslow, Fort Slocum, N.Y.

VETERINARY CORPS.

Veterinary Corps.—Captain: Christian W. Greenlee, Beaver Falls, Pa.; William H. Houston, Fort Reno, Okla.

First Lieut.—George J. Rife, London, Ky.

Second Lieut.—Nathan M. Neate, Jamestown, N.Y.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS.

Medical Administrative Corps.—Second Lieut.: William E. Whelan, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Corps of Engineers.—Captains: Alexander S. Ackerman, New York, N.Y.; Leroy W. Cummins, Chicago, Ill.; Edw. H. Dig-

nowity, San Antonio, Tex.; Constr. Q.M.: Pier L. Focardi, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Harold S. Gillette, Fort Worth, Tex.

Corps of Engineers.—Captains: James H. Griffin, Brooklyn, N.Y.; William V. Hill, Washington, D.C.; John E. Langley, Sheffield, Ala.; Henry D. Post, Palo Alto, Calif.; Ralph E. Robson, Livingston, Calif.; Richard L. Smith, San Francisco, Calif.; Charles H. Swick, Kings Park, N.Y.; Stephen C. Whipple, Sacramento, Calif.; Herbert C. Whitehurst, Richmond, Va.

First Lieut.—Edwin P. Ketchum, Blacksburg, Va.

First Lieut.—Clinton W. Ball, Houghton, Mich.; John H. Ball, Minneapolis, Minn.

First Lieut.—Gordon C. Day, Melrose Highlands, Mass.; John P. Ohmer, Jr., Mechanicsville, Md.; Edward H. Raymond, Boston 19, Mass.; Robert H. Tompkins, Corpus Christi, Tex.; William H. Wheeler, San Francisco, Calif.; Reading Wilkinson, No. Birmingham, Ala.

Second Lieut.—Homer B. Pettit, Byron, Ill.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ordnance Department.—Captains: James B. Arthur, Baltimore, Md.; Clarence Barnard, Cincinnati, Ohio; Gregory S. Lavin, Bethlehem, Pa.

Ordnance Department.—Captains: John A. Root, Anacosta, Mont.; Charles A. Watkins, Herington, Kas.

First Lieut.—Arthur D. Elliot, New York, N.Y.; Frederick V. Ludden, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md.; Leslie P. Stone, South Amboy, N.J.; Harold A. Willis, Springfield, Mass.

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain.—Captains: Horace R. Fell, Camp Dix, N.J.; Orville E. Fisher, San Francisco, Calif.

First Lieut.—Frank R. Bonner, Edinboro, Pa.; Edwin Burling, Velsa, N.D.; Archer R. Elliott, Jeffersonville, Ohio; Charles W. B. Hill, Camp Dix, N.J.; John W. Kaufman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Abner H. Keen, Ind.; Archibald A. Lancaster, Youngstown, Ohio; Maurice W. Reynolds, Housatonic, Mass.; Ralph W. Rogers, W. Lafayette, Ind.; Joseph H. Smith, Fresno, Calif.; Commodore R. Watkins, Westbrook, Conn.; Robb White, Jr., Camp Bragg, N.C.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Chemical Warfare Service.—First Lieut.: John H. Beque, Plastero, Va.; Crawford M. Kellogg, Salt Lake City, Utah; Claude E. Palmer, Newark, N.J.; Edmund G. Steis, South Bend, Ind.; Frederick J. Swanson, Fort Worth, Tex.; Alden H. Waitt, Medford, Mass.

Second Lieut.—Robert C. Smith, Akron, Ohio; Hugh A. Stewart, Brooklyn, N.Y.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Captains: Carroll T. Blanch, San Francisco, Calif.; Oscar C. Brill, New York, N.Y.; Clifford D. Cuny, Dallas, Texas; John A. Hart, Mayfield, Pa.; Clay I. Hoppough, San Francisco, Calif.; William G. Reed, Philadelphia, Pa.; Keene Richards, Ares, Ill.; Tom C. Rives, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Laurence H. Smith, San Diego, Calif.; Alfred H. Thiesen, Denver, Colo.; Charles E. Ward, Jr., Nashville, Tenn.; David E. Winkburn, Omaha, Nebr.; Charles E. Welsh and Robert B. Woolverton, Washington, D.C.

First Lieut.—Hardy P. Browning, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Roland E. Stafford, San Antonio, Tex.

Second Lieut.—Harold P. Hubbard, St. Paul Park, Minn.; Don McNeal, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

AIR SERVICE.

Air Service.—Captain: Byrre V. Baucum, Univ. of Texas, Austin, Tex.

Air Service.—Captain: Harvey W. Cook, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Air Service.—Captains: James P. Doherty, Washington, D.C.; Oliver S. Person, Miami, Fla.

First Lieut.—Armin P. Herold, Riverside, Calif.; Lorenzo L. Snow, Dayton, Ohio; Leroy M. Wightman, Mitchell Field, L.I., N.Y.; Theose E. Tillinghast, Dayton, Ohio.

First Lieut.—Halley L. Bingham, Seattle, Wash.; Oliver G. Brush, Dallas, Tex.; Edmund P. Gaines, Columbia, S.C.; Frank O. Hunter, Savannah, Ga.; John McRae, Coronado, Calif.; Bob E. Nowland, San Diego, Calif.; Leclair D. Schanze, San Jose, Calif.

First Lieut.—Morton D. Adams, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; Harry G. Montgomery, Omaha, Nebr.

Second Lieut.—Oscar N. Barney, Mobile, Ala.; Oliver W. Broberg, Manhattan, Kas.; Thomas J. Carroll, Cleveland, Ohio; William H. Clarke, Baltimore, Md.; Howard A. Craig, Philadelphia, Pa.; William K. Davis, Dallas, Tex.; Samuel C. Eaton, Jr., Washington, D.C.; Solomon B. Ebert, St. Paul, Minn.; Woomer B. Elston, Hempstead, N.Y.; Frederick W. Evans, Brighton, Mass.; Harold P. Hennessy, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Wendell B. McCoy, Fulton, Ga.; David R. Stinson, Mitchell Field, N.Y.; Edwin Sullivan, Houston, Tex.; Clarence P. Talbot, Rockford, Ill.; Willard S. Wado, Belton, Tex.; Myron R. Wood, San Antonio, Tex.; Francis V. Yates, Edgewood, R.I.

Second Lieut.—Joseph W. Benson, Pasadena, Calif.; Benjamin P. Griffin, Tampico, Mexico; Maurice S. Hill, Meekins, Tex.; Myron E. Lackey, Berkeley, Calif.; James J. Langin, Washington, D.C.; Walter T. Meyer, Columbus, Ohio; Valentine S. Miner, Sacramento, Calif.; Horace W. Mooney, Los Angeles, Calif.; Francis W. Nunenmacher, Berkeley, Calif.; Edward M. Robbins, San Diego, Calif.; Roland L. Spencer, Buffalo, N.Y.; Charles W. Steinmetz, Columbus, Ohio; William S. Sullivan, Coronado, Calif.; Robert T. Zane, Otten, N.C.

Second Lieut.—William K. Davis, Dallas, Tex.; Leland R. Hewitt, Mansfield, La.; Roland E. Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAVALRY.

Cavalry.—Major: Paul R. Davison, Houston, Tex.

Cavalry.—Captain: Davis G. Arnold, Providence, R.I.

Cavalry.—Captains: Charles S. Miller, Washington, D.C.

Captains.—James C. Ward, Des Moines, Ia.

First Lieut.—Clarence K. Alkin, Mobile, Ala.; George L. Barren, Springfield, Utah; John P. Scott, San Antonio, Tex.; Byron E. Shirley, Bloomington, Ill.; William H. Waters, Paris, France; William Yeates, Salt Lake City, Utah.

First Lieut.—Gerson Conrander, Tacoma, Wash.; William Feelsing, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ben A. Mason, Nashville, Tenn.; Loren F. Parmley, Wilcox, Ariz.; Einar N. Schjervan, Chicago, Ill.

Second Lieut.—John A. McLaughlin, Leavenworth, Kas.

Second Lieut.—Elmer D. Campbell, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Second Lieut.—Vaughan M. Cannon, Salt Lake City, Utah; Preston W. Gillette, Portland, Ore.; Francis L. Jouannet, Savannah, Ill.; Oscar W. Koch, Milwaukee, Wis.; Alexander G. Olsen, Carbondale, Ill.; Sidney C. Page, South Minneapolis, Minn.; Henry M. Rogers, Brockport, N.Y.; Oakley L. Sanders, Baltimore, Md.; Bickford E. Sawyer, Medford 58, Mass.; Harry M. Schwarz, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Otto R. Stillinger, Boise, Ida.; Bonners B. Vail, Columbus, Ga.; Garnett H. Wilson, Douglas, Ariz.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Field Artillery.—Major: Edmund L. Gruber, Lyndon, Ky.

Field Artillery.—Captains: Preston T. Vance, Chicago, Ill.

Captains.—Sumner H. Needham, Lowell, Mass.; Victor L. Olson, Salt Lake City, Utah; William B. Weston, Peoria, Ill.; George P. Winton, Nashville, Tenn.

Captains.—B. C. Anderson, Deport, Tex.; Charles R. Hall, McAlester, Okla.; Edward F. Hart, Camp Lewis, Wash.; James L. McIlhenny, San Antonio, Tex.; John Nash, Norfolk, Va.; Andrew B. Reeves, Greenwood, Miss.; Channing R. Toy, New York, N.Y.

First Lieut.—Bennie C. Hampton, Camp Dix, N.J.; Maurice V. Patton, Camp Knox, Ky.

First Lieut.—William A. Reiderlinde, Akron, Ohio; Boyce M. James, Greenville, S.C.; John H. Keller, Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Stewart P. Miller, Seattle, Wash.; Charles R. Mize, Rolla, Mo.

First Lieut.—Paul C. Boylan, San Diego, Calif.; Henry E. Tisak, Riddle, Park, Pa.

Second Lieut.—Norris P. Walsh, Camp Grant, Ill.

Second Lieut.—Cyril Appel, San Francisco, Calif.; Richard R. Baker, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; Walter J. Bryant, Aurora, Ill.; James E. Bush, Clarkston, Ga.; Otto Ellis, Lawrence, Kas.; Ernest A. Elwood, Stanford Univ., Calif.; Lonnie O. Field, Indianapolis, Ind.; Sydney S. Horen, New York, N.Y.; Seward L. Mainz, Jr., Orest, Nebr.; Paul R. M. Miller, Buffalo, N.Y.; John Reynolds, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Michael C. Shes, Washington, D.C.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Coast Artillery Corps.—Captains: Joseph M. Cole, Rutland, Vt.; Gustaf Ericson and Robert N. Mackin, Jr., Camp Jackson, S.C.

Coast Artillery Corps.—Captains: Francis J. Fitzpatrick, Seattle, Wash.; Edmond U. Ragland, Little Rock, Ark.

First Lieut.—Herbert H. Blackwell, Richmond, Va.; Stephen Cornish, Louisiana, Mo.; Fred W. Crisp, Gordon, Ga.; Thomas K. A. Hendrick, New Haven, Conn.; Frank A. Hollingshead, Stuttgart, Ark.; Thomas J. Johnston, Boston 11, Mass.; Otto Marshall, Fort Andrews, Mass.; Everett P. Olsen, Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.; Paul N. Pittenger, Atlanta, Ga.; Frederick P. Schlandt, Boston, Mass.; Louis H. Thompson, Atlanta, Ga.

First Lieut.—John W. Orcutt, Fair Haven, Mass.; James A. Ryan, Washington, D.C.

Second Lieut.—George J. B. Fisher, Washington, D.C.; Elmer W. Miller, Sapulpa, Okla.; Clarence M. Tuck, Seattle, Wash.

Second Lieut.—William L. Clinton, Montezuma, Ga.; Ralph J. Mitchell, Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.; William H. Papenfoth, Camp Eustis, Va.; Thomas P. Walsh, Salt Lake City, Utah.

INFANTRY.

Infantry.—Lieut. Col.: Wilson B. Burt, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Majors.—Charles L. Byrne, New York, N.Y.; B. G. Chynoweth, Washington, D.C.; Frederick W. Manley, San Francisco, Calif.

Infantry.—Captains: Harry D. Ayres, Little Rock, Ark.; George Caldwell, Metuchen, N.J.; George C. Charlton, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; William I. Cole, Birmingham, Ala.; George I. Cross, Arlington 74, Mass.; Odber M. Cutler, Minneapolis, Minn.; William F. Dalton, Camp Pike, Ark.; Roy H. Evans, Charleston, W. Va.; Thomas E. Griffith, Carlisle, Pa.; E. J. N. Hackney, Kansas City, Mo.; Charles M. Harrington, Pittsburgh, N.Y.; William P. Harrison, Memphis, Tenn.; Theodore P. Heap, Washington, D.C.; Charles S. Hendricksen, Camp Sherman, Ohio; William Holmes, Camp Dix, N.J.; Jack W. Howard, San Gabriel, Calif.; William Judkins, Akron, Ohio; George E. Kelch, Camp Dix, N.J.; Howard J. Liston, Joliet, Ill.; James P. Lloyd, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frederick K. Long, Brooklyn, N.Y.; John H. Lucas, Camp Lee, Va.; Clyde A. Keady, Kentucky, Va.; William E. McClelland, Memphis, Tenn.; Lorenzo D. Macy, Baltimore, Md.; Thomas E. May, Corvallis, Ore.; George A. Monagan, Washington, D.C.; George Munteanu and Charles F. Sylvester, Washington, D.C.; Grosvenor L. Wolkyms, Camp Benning, Ga.

Infantry.—Captains: Eugene E. Barton, Washington, D.C.; John W. Campbell, Houston, Tex.; Guy G. Cowen, Rutland, Vt.; Charles L. Marsh, Camp Humphreys, Va.; James S. E. Richardson, York, Pa.; William H. Richens, Jr., Laurens, S.C.; Edward McC. Robinson, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Benjamin J. Sells, Atlanta, Ga.; Marion F. Shepherd, Bowling Green, Ky.; Leland W. Skaggs, Aberdeen, S.D.; Thomas S. Smith, Houghton, Mich.; Clarence L. Test, Wichita Falls, Tex.; Norman P. Williams, Spencer, Ia.; William A. Woodfield, Washington, D.C.

Captains.—Kenneth G. Althaus, Cincinnati, O.; Henry A. Andree, Chicago, Ill.; James C. Barnes, Cincinnati, O.; Arthur P. Bowen, Camp Pike, Ark.; Fred C. Christy, Phoenix, Ariz.; Thomas W. Doyle, New York, N.Y.; Judson Hannigan, Boston, Mass.; James W. Howder, Joliet, Mo.; Paul R. Knight, Ilibernia, N.Y.; Thomas W. MacQuarrie, Camp Lewis, Wash.; William H. Nelson, Berkeley, Calif.; Edson I. Small, Washington, D.C.; Newton W. Speece, Minneapolis, Minn.

First Lieut.—Arthur E. Clark, St. Paul, Minn.; Frederick L. Crook, Somerville, Mass.; Clyde Grady, Washington, D.C.; Thomas C. Lull, Windsor, Vt.; John C. MacArthur, Washington, D.C.; Frank G. McFadden, St. Paul, Minn.; Gayle McFadden, Amarillo, Tex.; Irving M. McLeod, Atlanta, Ga.; Thomas E. Mahoney, Council Bluffs, Ia.; Harry E. Menezes, Camp Jackson, S.C.; Thomas R. Miller, Savannah, Ga.; John C. Newton, Berkeley, Calif.; Hugh C. Parker, St. Helena, Md.; Eustace M. Peixotto, San Francisco, Calif.; Arthur J. Russell, New York City; William J. Schall, Jr., Coblenz, Germany; Carl B. Searns, Washington, D.C.; Robert Sharp, Boise, Ida.; Beverly A. Shipp, Birmingham, Ala.; Willis E. Simpson, Washington, D.C.; Bert S. Wampler, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lester A. Webb, Bowman, Ga.; Harry A. Welsch, Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah; William T. Whitney, Plant City, Fla.; Albert T. Wilson, Rizal, P.I.; Samuel S. Wolfe, Florence, S.C.; William B. Yancey, Harrisonburg, Va.

First Lieut.—Warren M. Amerine, Macon, Ga.; Rhodes F. Arnold, Detroit, Mich.; Robert S. Beighler, Columbus, Ohio; Rufus Boylan, Ballinger, Tex.; Everett E. Brown, Columbus, Ohio; Handy V. Brown, Horatio, Ark.; Samuel L. Buracker, Washington, D.C.; Pierce H. Camp, Barlow, Ga.; Charles Carlton, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Patrick H. Cavanaugh, Norwood, Ohio; John A. Chase, New York, N.Y.; Louis L. Chutkan, San Antonio, Tex.; Joseph B. Conny, St. Paul, Minn.; George L. Connor, Stonington, Conn.; Carlos O. Cooley, White Bear Lake, Minn.; Ira D. Coombs, MacRae, Ga.; Joseph V. Coughlin, Chicago, Ill.; Edwin K. Crowley, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Benjamin H. Decker, Soldier Summit, Utah; Fred DeLoach, Valdosta, Ga.; Howard K. Dilts, Worcester, Mass.; Arthur F. Doran, San Francisco, Calif.; Fred Durand, Lawton, Okla.; George J. Egelthaler, Chicago, Ill.; Will H. Evans, Vincennes, Ind.; Earle D. Ferguson, Oakland, Calif.; James A. Giltru, Hattiesburg, Miss.; John M. Hagans, San Antonio, Tex.; William A. Hale, Everett, Wash.; Bovey M. Hall, Camp Meade, Md.; Thomas J. Heald, Washington, D.C.; Robert P. Holdsworth, Stoughton, Mass.; William A. Howland, Savannah, Ga.; Edmund F. Hubbard, Richmond, Va.; William H. Irvine, Atlanta, Ga.; George L. King, Jacksonville, Fla.; Andrew E. Krieger, Salamanca, N.Y.; Anthony P. Lagorio, Chicago, Ill.; Charles C. Lewis, Charleston, W. Va.; Frederick C. Harsh, Los Angeles, Calif.; Herbert B. May, New York City; Thoma W. Rikeman, Brooklyn, N.Y.; William J. Robertson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Francis D. Ross, Kansas City, Mo.; Willard L. Smith, Buffalo, N.Y.; Hardy J. Story, Morgantown, W. Va.; Edwin U. O. Waters, Harrisburg, Pa.; Allan S. Willis, Geronimo, Okla.; Thomas H. Young, Paris, France.

First Lieut.—Frank T. Addington, Camp Grant, Ill.; Milton O. Boone, Washington, D.C.; William H. Brant, New York, N.Y.; Everett F. Brooks, Camp Benning, Ga.; Carter G. Camp, c/o Y.M.C.A. San Francisco, Calif.; Joseph J. Canella, Rock Island, Ill.; Sidney L. Conner, Macon, Ga.; Ivan S. Curtis, Jeffersonville, Ind.; James D. Edgar, Ironton, Mo.; Joseph K. Evans, Charleston, W. Va.; Eugene J. M. Fitzgerald, New York City, N.Y.; William J. French, San Francisco, Calif.; William F. Gent, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Melvin E. Gillette, Des Moines, Ia.; James G. Green, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Charles H. Gross, El Paso, Tex.; Kenneth F. Hanst, Woodbury Heights, N.J.; Ernest T. Hayes, Paducah, Ky.; Charles A. Hoss, Metlakatla, Alaska; James R. Kennedy, Camp Sherman, O.; Charles R. Knox, San Francisco, Calif.; Abraham M. Lawrence, Trinidad, Colo.; William B. Lowery, Buffalo, N.Y.; Robert B. McClure, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y.; Willard R. Matheny, Chicago, Ill.; Rufus A. Parsons, Mt. Vernon, Ia.; Philip A. Payne, Coblenz, Germany; Lawrence B. Peck, Seattle, Wash.; DeW. Pomeroy, Lincoln, Nebr.; Fay Ross, Forsyth, Mont.; Chamberd H. St. Germain, Madison, Wis.; Frederic A. Savage, New York, N.Y.; Rexford Shores, Sunnyside, Calif.; Linda J. Smith, Greenville, N.C.; Charles S. Stephens, Douglas, Ariz.; James N. Stuart, San Francisco, Calif.; Orlen N. Thompson, Detroit, Mich.; Elmer S. Van Benschoten, Hackensack, N.J.

Second Lieut.—Roy F. Ash, Clarkburg, W. Va.; Thomas J. Chrisman, Camp Dix, N.Y.; Austin M. Coates, Bolivar, Tenn.; Lawrence C. Collins, Mayen, Germany; Henry B. Ellison, Corning, N.Y.; Yates D. Fetterman, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Harold A. Gardyne, Boston, Mass.; Richard S. Geasford, East Akron, Ohio; Jesse T. Harris, Pensacola, Fla.; Fremont B. Hodson, North Bend, Ore.; Andrew D. Hopping, Argenteuil, France; Maurice E. Horn, Creighton, Nebr.; Cecil E. Inman, Jackson, Miss.; John W. Irwin, Camp Sherman, Ohio; William H. Johnson, Washington, D.C.; Fredrik L. Knudsen, Jr., Camp Taylor, Ky.; Clyde H. Lamb, Camp Dix, N.J.; Joseph E. Monhollan, Douglas, Ariz.; James W. Newberry, Columbia, Mo.; David R. Nimocks, Fayetteville, N.C.; Fred H. Norris, Camp Dix, N.J.; Milford F. W. Oliver, Des Moines, Ia.; Elmer D. Pangburn, Spokane, Wash.; Edwin K. Pohlson, Fort Scott, Kas.; Sam Parwell, Alexandria, Ala.; Harry G. Rennagel, Eden, N.Y.; Robert L. Renth, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Philip W. Ricamore, Berryville, Va.; Albert S. Bice, New York, N.Y.; Archibald G. Robertson, Staunton, Va.; Maurice Ross, Denver, Colo.; Roger W. Sanders, Aberdeen, Miss.; Chester M. Willingham, Dallas, Tex.

Second Lieut.—William K. Behler, Dayton, Ohio; Albert E. Billing, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Clarence H. Brayton, Tacoma, Wash.; Robert W. Burke, Los Angeles, Calif.; Jesse E. Canary, Louisville, Ky.; Willis C. Conover, Buffalo, N.Y.; Harold B. Crowell, Pittsburgh, Kas.; Mark H. Doty, Athens, Mich.; Hugh C. Dorrice, Soda Springs, Ida.; Carlisle C. Eason, Univ. of South Carolina, Columbia; Thearl W. Essig, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas H. Foster, Ripon, Calif.; Howard N. Frissell, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Albert H. Johnson, Bal Air, Md.; William T. Johnson, Davidson, N.C.; Howard A. W. Kates, Parkersburg, Pa.; Ralph F. Love, Lodi, Wis.; Edwin J. McAllister, Battle Creek, Mich.; Robert D. McKnight, San Francisco, Calif.; Edwin T. May, Springfield, Mass.; James F. Moore, Salt Lake

City, Utah; Eugene P. Wilkerson, Upper Lexington, Ky.; Charles L. Williams, Memphis, Tenn.

Second Lieutenants: Helmuth E. Beine, Atlanta, Ga.; George B. Bloom, Rolla, Mo.; William C. Boyd, Knoxville, Tenn.; Thomas B. Burgess, Baltimore, Md.; Leo G. Clarke, Milwaukee, Wis.; Richard D. Cox, Jr., Austin, Tex.; Ernest A. De Witt, Newark, N.J.; Herbert E. Gaffney, Atlanta, Ga.; William J. Hardy, Coleraine, Minn.; Everett E. Hunt, Moscow, Ida.; Charles R. Jackson, Petersburg, Va.; William S. Keller, San Antonio, Tex.; Charles A. Reif, Buffalo, N.Y.; Rafael L. Salzmann, Portland, Ore.; William B. Sharp, Greenwood, S.C.; Robert Mack, Shaw, Knoxville, Tenn.; Raymond L. Shoemaker, Washington, D.C.; Howard W. Trefry, Little Rock, Ark.; Owen Warren, Atlanta, Ga.; Walter K. Wheeler, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Raymond C. Zetzel, Nogales, Ariz.

Philippine Scout Officers Recommended in Regular Army, Nov. 29, 1920.

Infantry.—First Lieutenants: Michael A. Quinn, Manila, P.I.; Frank E. Stoner, Camp Nichols, Rizal, P.I.

CONGRESS AND THE SERVICES.

Army Nominations Not to be Held Up.

Senator Wadsworth, chairman of Senate Committee on Military Affairs, has denied absolutely newspaper statements to the effect that the committee has decided to hold up, at the coming session of Congress, the recent or contemplated promotions in the Regular Army. He stated on Nov. 30 that there would be an inquiry by the committee in order that it might obtain first hand information as to how the selections were made before the list is approved for confirmation by the Senate. Senator Wadsworth had no criticism whatever to offer concerning the action of any Army officer or any one else who has had to do with the carrying out of the provisions of the Army Reorganization act. In regard to the placing of certain officers in the grade of general officer over their seniors with respect to length of service, Senator Wadsworth said: "The provision in the Reorganization act permitting the promotion of young officers who had served efficiently in the A.E.F. was thoroughly considered by the committee before its adoption, and it received the hearty acclaim of the War Department and officials of the Army. This was for the purpose of making men eligible for promotion to the grade of general officer who had commanded large units overseas and had proved themselves especially adapted and efficient in the performance of such duties. There is no doubt that there are some officers who would have made just as good records who never had the opportunity to demonstrate their fitness in actual command of troops in warfare, but their lack of opportunity is one of the fortunes of war." Secretary Baker, when asked for his view of the published criticisms of the appointments, said that he did not care to discuss the reports of discontent, except to say that General Pershing had nothing to do with the selections of the new general officers. "The President himself selected the new major generals from the Army at large," said Mr. Baker, "and he also appointed the brigadier generals, but in doing that he made the selections from a general list of eligibles prepared by Major Gen. Hunter Liggett, Robert L. Bullard, Charles P. Summerall, Joseph T. Dickman and James G. Harbord." Mr. Baker thought it due also to the officers promoted to say that all the new major generals commanded corps in the World War, except Major Gen. David C. Shanks, who held the important command of the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken.

Economies in Administration Planned by Congress.

Senator James W. Wadsworth, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, issued a statement in Washington on Nov. 30 concerning the plans of Congress regarding proposed economies in the War Department, in the course of which he said that no attempt would be made to change the present Army organization or strength.

Among the important things which Congress will insist upon the War Department doing are the following: Leasing or sale of the port terminals now owned by the Government around New York, particularly on the Brooklyn and New Jersey waterfronts, at Boston, Norfolk, Philadelphia and Charleston, S.C.; and of the storage depots scattered all over the country, one of the big ones being at Schenectady, N.Y. Leasing or sale of the powder plants in Pennsylvania and Tennessee. Leasing or sale of the munitions plants now in idleness, which were erected by the Government in the war, generally on land not owned by the Government. Leasing of the \$30,000,000 power plant constructed by the Government in the war at Muscle Shoals, Ala., to extract nitrogen from the air. Leasing or utilization of the cantonments not being used to more than one-tenth of their capacity. Reduction of the general administrative expense of the War Department, considered to be much too high.

Opposed to Army Changes.

"I am strongly opposed," said Senator Wadsworth, "to any changes at the present session of Congress in the Army reorganization plan which we put through at the last session. Most of us in Congress who worked on that plan, and most of the Army officers, think that it should have a trial before it is tinkered with any further. Moreover, if any attempts are made to correct little things here and there the result might readily be that we would lose ground instead of gaining. But the administrative expenses of the War Department can be cut sharply and they will be beyond doubt in the appropriation bills. We can save a tremendous amount of money for the taxpayers on that without reducing the size or effectiveness of the Army in the slightest degree. In the two years since the armistice Congress has lopped off exactly \$1,000,000,000 from the appropriations asked by the War Department. But there is nothing further to be saved in that direction without cutting down the strength of the Army to a point we think too low. On the administrative side, however, the expenses are still very much too high, and they must be pruned. The cost of running the department and administering these big properties the department acquired during the war is absurdly high. Then, too, these big properties, many of them in idleness, represent an enormous capital investment by the Government without one cent of return and without any value to the country, either for national defense or for any other purpose. For instance, take the cantonments. Many of these which were intended for 40,000 men are now being occupied by 4,000 men, the result being not only a large waste of land but a useless expense and a needless employment of energy to maintain. Then there are the excellent dock and terminal facilities of the department at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Charleston. Surely these could be leased to shipping concerns and made to yield a handsome revenue to the Treasury, even if they could not be sold outright."

Representative Anthony on Reduction of Army.

Representative Anthony, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, made a statement regarding Army af-

fairs in Washington on Dec. 1 in the course of which he suggested that the authorized strength of the U.S. Army be reduced to 180,000 after July 1, 1921, the reduction to be effected by cutting down the appropriations to provide for only that number of officers and enlisted men. According to his estimate this would save one-fourth of the Army appropriation. Mr. Anthony also criticized the manner of promoting officers and charged that "West Pointers have been favored in defiance of legislation by Congress," according to a dispatch to the New York World. He added, on this point: "There is a feeling that the intent of Congress has not been faithfully carried out by the War Department, especially as to the provision that at least fifty per cent. of the new commissions created should be from without the Regular Army. Under the way they have interpreted the law they have arranged it so every graduate of West Point in the last five classes has been made a major. All West Point graduates of over five years' service will reach the grade of major and all the rest probably that of captain. In other words, the increased rank was not fairly passed around to the men who fought in this war."

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1922.

Chairman Good Says Figures Are Excessive.

Although Chairman Good, of the House Appropriations Committee, has declined to give any figures as to the estimates of the Military and Naval Establishments for the fiscal year, 1922, on the ground that they are confidential until hearings are held, it was apparent that he believed the amounts submitted were excessive and that there would be a marked reduction in them. Asked on Dec. 2 how what purported to be details of the estimates for the legislative executive and judicial departments came to be published in the press, Chairman Good replied that some person had broken confidence, but that he could not countenance such action nor make known the military and naval estimates.

In the legislative, executive and judicial estimates, the requirements for the State, War and Navy building at Washington are reckoned at \$2,971,168, an increase of nearly \$1,000,000 over the appropriations for 1921. War Department salary increases submitted range from \$250 for clerks to \$1,000 for the chief clerk. Salaries in the office of the Quartermaster General show an increase in the total from \$583,590 to \$1,001,800. For the Finance Department the increase is from \$183,000 to \$387,650; for the office of the Surgeon General of the Army, from \$185,740 to \$255,570; the Chemical Warfare Service asks for \$89,360; Chief of Infantry, \$45,820; Chief of Cavalry, \$23,820; Chief of Field Artillery, \$23,820; Chief of Chaplains, \$11,440, all for salaries. War Department estimates for stationery shows an increase from \$169,000 to \$269,000.

While the final estimates for the thirteen supply bills to come before the short session of Congress have not yet been submitted, it is learned that the total will approximate more than 4,000,000,000. The greatest increase, however, is in the estimates of the Treasury Department.

Change in Method of Service Appropriations.

The estimates for the Military and Naval Establishments will not be submitted to the Committees on Military and Naval Affairs of the House. Under the provisions of a resolution passed prior to adjournment, last June, the membership of the Committee on Appropriations was increased to thirty-five members, which enlarged committee shall have jurisdiction over all measures relating to appropriation of the revenues of the Government. This new law leaves to the Committees on Military and Naval Affairs merely jurisdiction of all special and general legislation affecting the Army and the Navy. The change is not relished by the older members of these two committees, some of whom are inclined to the view that their usefulness has been impaired and that service on their old committees has lost most of its attraction with the taking away of action on appropriations.

Immediately on convening, Congress will take steps to enlarge the Appropriations Committee, and Chairman Good is of the opinion that there will be little delay in the organization and division into sub-committees for the purpose of holding hearings on the various estimates. The committee, he said, will consider all matters of legislative appropriations pertaining to the Army and the Navy, and all appropriations out of the Treasury will be authorized only on recommendation of this committee under the rules of the House as now adopted. Mr. Good's attention being directed to a recent article in the press in which it was stated that he intended to restrict "excessive expenditures" in the War Department, he said that he was opposed particularly to "useless expenditure of funds for advertising for recruits." The Army Appropriation act, he pointed out, provided only funds sufficient for 175,000 enlisted men, and in his view the War Department was inviting a deficit of more than \$50,000,000 by recruiting the Army to more than 200,000 men, even though the authorized strength is 280,000. He objected strongly to spending money for advertising for more men to enlist and believed that the War Department should have kept the strength down approximately to the number of enlisted men appropriated for.

"The educational feature of the Army," he said, "is being emphasized to an extent that is misleading. I know of an instance where a young man and his parents were interested because the young man had been promised an opportunity, immediately upon enlistment, to enter upon training which would lead to a degree of doctor of medicine. After enlistment that promise was repudiated, and the young man was told that he lacked the fundamental education necessary to take up the study of medicine. Whereupon the recruit desired to return to civil life, but having made an enlistment contract his discharge was refused. The tendency to desert the Army is greater now than ever before, and I believe it is on account of the promises made as inducements to enlist, promises which are not fulfilled, and which results in the recruit becoming dissatisfied with conditions and deserting." When it was suggested that these were isolated instances where an enthusiastic recruiter made unauthorized promises in order to gain recruits, Mr. Good stated that such was probably the fact; but he declared that this was no excuse either for the dissemination of misleading information about the Army's educational advantages or for the War Department inviting a deficit of many millions in its endeavor to reach the authorized 280,000 enlisted strength.

WEEKLY CENSUS OF THE NAVY.

The total strength of the U.S. Navy for the week ended Nov. 29 was 157,651, made up of 11,891 commissioned and warrant officers and midshipmen and 124,507 enlisted men; 1,054 commissioned and warrant officers and 19,723 enlisted men in the Marine Corps, and 472

enlisted men in the Nurse Corps. The Navy increase for the week was 1,616 and that of the Marine Corps 305. On an authorized enlisted strength of 113,386 the Navy enlisted personnel was short 21,313 men. On an authorized enlisted personnel of 27,400 the Marine Corps was short 7,852 men.

NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS WIN SUIT.

Retirement Suit Decided Against Secretary.

The suit brought against Secretary of the Navy Daniels by Lieut. Comdr. George A. Berry, U.S.N.R.F.—the decision which affected similar suits brought by Ensigns W. E. Burgess and Rodney D. Thompson, U.S.N.R.F.—to compel the Secretary of the Navy to permit Reserve officers to appear before Navy retiring boards, was decided adversely to the Secretary of the Navy by Justice Siddons of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on Nov. 29. The court, after hearing arguments, directed that a peremptory writ of mandamus be drawn against the Secretary requiring him to permit these Naval Reserve officers, who had incurred physical disability in the naval service, to appear before Navy retiring boards.

In reviewing the case Justice Siddons stated that under the act of 1916 the Secretary had first construed that act as granting to Reserve officers the same right to retirement as enjoyed by officers of the Regular Navy, and the Secretary had retired several Reserve officers, for that act was fortified by an able opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy. Later the Secretary had changed his mind as to the law and concluded that it did not confer upon officers of the Naval Reserve Force the right of retirement. Referring to a letter from the Secretary to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, in which he urged the enactment of legislation authorizing the retirement of Naval Reserve officers, the court, smilingly acquiescing to the request of counsel on both sides to consider the statements in this letter, said that since Congress had used the Secretary's exact language in this letter to express its legislative intent, there could be no doubt that Congress intended, in view of the Secretary's statements to the committee, to give Reserve officers absolutely the same privilege of retirement as enjoyed by officers of the Regular Navy. The court said that under the Naval Appropriation act of June 4, 1920, whose personnel provisions contain the clause relative to retirement of Naval Reserve officers, the Secretary claimed that prior law was repealed, so that if officers had rights under the prior law they had lost them by this later enactment. The Secretary also claimed that under the law of 1920 no rights of retirement were conferred on any individual, but that the matter was wholly in the discretion of the Secretary. On these points, said Justice Siddons, able briefs had been submitted on both sides, but that of the Secretary was not convincing and the court could not bring its mind to agree with it. Naval Reserve officers, some of whom had held stations as high as commanders of vessels traveling in and out of the war zone, and who voluntarily, out of a feeling of patriotism, risked everything, even their lives, in the service of the country, and Judge Siddons said he could not bring his mind to believe that Congress intended to leave to any person's discretion and choice whether those of these officers who were permanently disabled in line of their patriotic duty should or should not be in some measure rewarded for their sacrifices. He added: "The court cannot escape the conclusion that it was the intention of Congress to confer upon these disabled officers some absolute right to compensation not dependent upon the discretion or choice of any single person."

With respect to the claim of the Secretary that the law of 1920 repealed and annulled the act of 1916, the court held that repeal by implication was never favored; that nothing in the law of 1920 expressly repeals the prior law; that the two laws are in no way inconsistent, and that they could very well stand together. It was indubitable from the phraseology of the Secretary's letter to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and the phraseology of the legislation which followed that letter, that Congress, by enacting the law of 1920 was expressly interpreting the existing law and not passing a new statute. Justice Siddons said he hoped that the expression of the court's opinion would result in appropriate action by the Secretary of the Navy without express order of the court on the subject. Thereupon the Assistant District Attorney gave notice of an appeal. The court then held that an order would have to be drawn and entered and he awarded against the Secretary a peremptory writ of mandamus requiring him to permit the Naval Reserve officers to appear before Navy retiring boards. The decision, while argued on the Berry case, the court stated, covered by agreement of former counsel the cases of Burgess and Thompson. The decision was an oral one.

NAVAL RESERVE FORCE ACTIVITIES.

N.R.F. Officers' Travel Pay.

Reversing a decision of Feb. 9, 1920, the Comptroller decides that officers of U.S. Naval Reserve Force on relief from active duty are in a status approximating that of an officer of the Regular Navy on the retired list. "Such an officer," the decision states, "is only entitled to mileage for travel under competent orders when on active duty; he is entitled upon retirement, under orders to proceed to his home, to mileage thereto if travel is performed within a reasonable time thereafter; and when relieved from a tour of active duty performed after retirement he may, on the approval of the Navy Department, delay for a limited time, in proceeding to his home and retain his right to mileage thereto, although he is not entitled to active duty pay when performing the travel so deferred. While the question is not entirely free from doubt, on further consideration I am of the opinion that the situation of Naval Reserve officers relieved from active duty and ordered to their home is analogous to that of an officer of the Regular Navy on the retired list on active duty; that his right to active duty pay is governed by the term of this order; and that his right to mileage is not prejudiced or forfeited so long as the journey as performed indicates a performance in obedience to his orders, by a delay which were he on active duty would constitute a violation of paragraph 702, Naval Instructions." In the past the Reserve officers were checked after being placed on inactive duty and ordered home if they failed to start within four days. In accordance with the above decision a reasonable length of time will be granted for homegoing following orders placing a Reserve officer on inactive duty, which might be a year. On the strength of this reversal, claims of Reserve officers who were checked on mileage will be paid on establishing the validity of their claims in the

office of the Auditor for the Navy Department. There are several thousand cases similar to the one on which this decision has been rendered, it was stated at the Navy Department, and claims on checkage are expected to amount to more than \$500,000. Orders were issued by the Bureau of Navigation on Nov. 25 to commandants of naval districts directing attention to the above decision. It was requested that the decision be brought to the attention of Reserve officers who were disallowed mileage, and that they make the necessary claims to the Auditor for the Navy Department.

Clothing Gratuity for U.S.N.R.F.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed that all enlisted men (enrolled) of the U.S.N.R.F. serving in their first enlistment and who performed active duty with the Navy prior to Jan. 1, 1919, will be considered as having been credited the clothing gratuity for the first enlistment. Men enrolling or re-enrolling in the N.R.F. or who have enrolled or re-enrolled since Jan. 1, 1919, shall be credited with a clothing gratuity of \$100. This credit shall be made upon first reporting for active duty or upon reporting for the first drill. The credit shall be entered in the enlistment record and the value of all clothing and small stores issues shall be charged against the credit so entered until the full amount has been utilized. Thereafter clothing and small stores will only be sold for cash or as a charge to be made on the pay roll if the Reservist is on active duty. The credit for uniform gratuity shall be \$100 only until such time as peace is formally declared; thereafter it shall be \$50 for each term of enlistment during peace. Officers of the Naval Reserve Force shall purchase their own uniforms either from the Navy Supply Depot or outside sources. They shall be credited with the full amount of the clothing gratuity on the pay roll upon first reporting for active duty in each enlistment. The clothing gratuity for officers shall be \$150 for each enlistment until peace is formally declared but thereafter it shall be \$50 for each enlistment.

Separations from the Service.

The following resignations, retirements, deaths and disenrollment were recorded in the Naval Reserve Force Division in the week ending Nov. 30:

Resignations: Lieut. Joseph McIver (M.C.), Class 2; Lieut. (j.g.) Philip P. Chase, Class 4; Lieut. (j.g.) Benjamin W. Turner (M.C.), Class 4; Ensign James Furman Herbert, Class 4; Ensign C. L. Clugston (S.C.), Class 2.

Retirements: Lieut. Walter Edward Irwin, Class 2; Lieut. (j.g.) Solomon J. Chapman (M.C.), Class 4; Ensign George Fagan, Class 2; Ensign John Phillip Helman (S.C.), Class 4.

Deaths: Lieut. Charles McFeely, Albert Lincoln Ware, Stuart Hatcher McNair, all Class 3; Ensigns Willie Otto Floyd, Stuart Hatcher McNair, both Class 3; Ensign Bruce C. Basford, Class 4.

Disenrollment: Ensign Philip R. Pratt, Class 5.

Discharge to Re-enlist in U.S. Navy: Lieut. Jacob Merrick Gibson, Class 2.

The following new enrolments and transfers were recorded in the week ending Nov. 30:

Additions and Transfers.

New Enrolments: Lieut. Comdr. Irving W. Robbins (M.C.), Class 2; Lieut. Frederick Bense, Class 2; Lieut. (j.g.) David D. Smead, jr., Class 2; Ensigns Charles H. Ahrens, Charles L. Flory, Paul E. Hackett, Elliott C. Newell, all Class 2; Ensign Willard Shaw, Class 3.

Transfers: Lieut. (j.g.) Reginald C. Robbins from Class 2 to Class 6; Ensign Edward R. Kirby from Class 4 to Class 2; Ensign William Seward Allen from Class 4 to Class 2; Ensign Theodore Metcalf from Class 4 to Class 3.

Preparing New R.F. Regulations.

Revision of regulations for the Naval Reserve Force is under way. The revision will combine all instructions and circular letters issued since the last publication, and bring the regulations up to date. The new issue will probably be ready about Jan. 15, 1921, and will be in a separate pamphlet, and also contained in the Bureau of Navigation Manual, should the latter be issued as contemplated.

Retainer Pay of N.R.F. Members.

The saving clause of the Increase Pay act of May 18, 1920, applies to the retainer pay of confirmed members of the Naval Reserve Force and by reason thereof an enrolled member is entitled to retainer pay based on rates of pay in force prior to May 18, 1920, when same is greater than the pay prescribed in said act and so long as he retains the same rating held on May 17, 1920.

AIRSHIP DETACHMENT, U.S.N., IN ENGLAND.

Comdr. L. H. Maxfield, U.S.N., commanding the U.S. Navy detachment now at Howden, Yorkshire, England, under instruction and training in rigid airships, in a recent communication to the Navy Department gives some interesting information. The detachment of fifteen officers and forty-five men has been stationed at various times at the Royal Airship Works, Bedford, where our Navy's great airship the ZR-2 is building. At Bedford the construction of the huge airship was started and short courses taken in fabric and duralumin metal working. The engineering section of the detachment has received instruction at the Sunbeam Motor Works at Wolverhampton, where the ZR-2 engines are being built. A course was taken there in the manufacture, repair and operation of this type of engine. The detachment has also visited the Royal Airship Station at Pulham, where the two German Zeppelins, L-64 and L-71, turned over to the British in accordance with the Versailles treaty, are housed. Much valuable information was gained in studying these huge ships.

Practical flight instruction has for the most part been made in the R-32, the British training airship. This ship has been for the past several weeks entirely handled by U.S. Navy personnel. All workmanship, including care and upkeep, devolves upon them, and during flights they have entire charge of the ship. When the ZR-2 is launched early in the year our Naval Air Detachment will be entirely competent to take charge of her during her trials and bring her to America after acceptance by our engineering experts, Comdr. H. T. Dyer, U.S.N., now at the Bedford Royal Airship Works, Comdr. L. H. Maxfield, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdrs. V. N. Rieg and E. W. Coll, U.S.N.

The commissioned personnel in England in connection with this detachment are as follows: Comdr. L. H. Max-

field, commanding; Comdr. H. T. Dyer, Lieut. Comdr. V. N. Rieg, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Coll, Lieuts. F. P. Culbert, H. W. Hoyt and R. W. Pennoyer, U.S.N.; Lieuts. C. G. Little, T. B. Null, J. B. Lawrence, A. R. Houghton and M. H. Esterley, U.S.N.R.F.; Lieut. W. R. Taylor (M.C.), U.S.N.; Lieut. J. H. Kyger (S.C.), U.S.N.; Ensigns J. H. Hykes and W. J. Medusky, U.S.N.; Chief Mach. S. S. Halliburton, U.S.N.

HAITIAN COURT OF INQUIRY.

Hearings on Island Ended on Nov. 30.

After hearing testimony from Lieut. Col. R. S. Hooker, U.S.M.C., on duty with the Haitian Gendarmerie, on Nov. 30, the Navy court of inquiry that has been conducting an inquiry at Port-au-Prince into the charges that native Haitians were killed by American marines brought its session on the island of Haiti to an end. Major Jesse F. Dyer, U.S.M.C., judge advocate, stated that the court had no reason to believe that any further evidence against the marines could be found in Haiti. It was also announced that Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., president of the court, had been recalled to the United States. The U.S.S. Niagara, with the members of the court on board, sailed for the United States by way of Guantanamo on Dec. 1. Admiral Mayo stated that the hearings would be resumed in Washington.

Colonel Hooker, in his testimony, gave a startling idea of the methods of the Cacos outlaws, citing nearly a dozen cases to show how marines and gendarmes captured by bandits were mutilated. He said that in every instance their heads were amputated, organs removed and scattered along the trails. Two marines were burned to death after torture, Colonel Hooker asserted. He testified that a lieutenant had been killed, the heart and liver distributed and eaten and the brain removed to grease bullets for the bandits' guns. The records, he said, showed that thirty-two gendarme officers were killed. He also testified to the belief that 2,000 peaceful Haitians had been killed by bandits in the last few years. He declared that from March to October, 1919, large farming and settlement areas were completely wiped out by un-uniformed bandits.

The only other witness at the last session of the court was Sergt. Dorcas Williams, U.S.M.C., formerly lieutenant in the Gendarmerie, who read a statement in his own defense in which he denied that he had killed Garnier Jean, a native. According to Williams, Jean was wounded in a battle between the Gendarmerie and a group of cacos, and died of his wounds. Suspecting that Jean was allied with the cacos, Williams' statement said that he had summoned Jean to question him; later went on patrol duty, and that when he returned that night and was going to bed he was informed that Jean was dead. The defense produced a statement by a justice of the peace saying that Jean had died of his wounds. Williams arrived at Port-au-Prince from the United States in custody on board the U.S.S. McCormick on Nov. 27.

Restrictions of Court Announced.

Owing to an idea prevalent in Haiti that the court of inquiry was to conduct an investigation of all grievances of natives against American officials, formal announcement was made by the court on Nov. 26 that it must restrict its investigation to allegations that natives have been killed or mistreated by American marines. It was stated that no other subjects would be taken up.

At the reopening of the hearings of the court on Nov. 29 Zabulon G. Jean, a son of Garnier Jean, testified that his father had been taken from bed, escorted to the Gendarmerie office, and killed without explanation. The boy declared he followed and was close enough to hear his father cry, "What have I done? Why are you beating me?" He testified that the beating occurred immediately after a battle at Maisade. A question during cross examination indicated that Garnier Jean was suspected of harboring bandits during the battle or else was wounded in it and went to the Gendarmerie office for medical help. Sigon Gabot, a native gendarme, who previously had testified against Williams, was recalled for cross examination. He testified he saw Williams beating Garnier Jean declaring the beating lasted two hours.

In a summary of the work of the court of inquiry written on Dec. 1 by the Port-au-Prince correspondent of the Associated Press it is stated that at the last of the sessions Admiral Mayo, in questioning Colonel Hooker, of the gendarmerie, touched upon conditions during General Barnett's administration. He developed testimony that the bandits then unsubdued had murdered about 2,000 peaceful Haitians and had destroyed farms and tortured and mutilated gendarmes and marines. The sum total of the testimony brought out charges only against Lang and Williams. It was also stated in this summary that "a total of 1,142 Haitians met death since the beginning of the intensive campaign against the bandits of the island, approximately two years ago. The total includes the ten natives alleged to have been killed by Freeman Lang and Sergt. Dorcas Williams. Outside the ten deaths charged against Lang and Williams all the dead accounted for during the hearing fell in the 298 actual battles."

The smallpox epidemic has reached the American marines, according to press dispatches, one private being sent to the hospital with a mild case. Nearly 500 native cases are in the hospitals. The U.S. Navy transport Gulfport arrived at Port-au-Prince on Nov. 30 with 100,000 vaccinating points for use in stemming the smallpox epidemic. So far only two white persons have been affected. The medical personnel which was on board the Gulfport will assist in the measures taken by the Haitian government health service to check the disease.

Praise for Marine Corps Officers in Haiti.

High praise for Col. J. H. Russell and Lieut. Cols. F. M. Wise and R. S. Hooker, all U.S.M.C., now on duty in Haiti, was spoken by President Dartigueave in an interview with a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune on Nov. 19, in which he discussed the troubles of the Haitian Republic. He said: "The trouble all may be in the difference in language between your people and mine. The Haitian people are good, but the mass is uneducated. They have suffered much from revolutions, from militarism. But if in Haiti could always be such officers as General Wise and Colonel Hooker, who talk to the people and sympathize with them, then the people would bless the United States. I have known of captains who are now away who also were good. Unfortunately the military requirement [he referred to the exigency of the World War] called them back too soon. If from 1915 until now they had been in Haiti the prosperity and well being of the state would be seen. There is Captain Bride, for instance. Every time he moved from where he was

the people were sorry to see him go." The correspondent continued: "As to the withdrawal of our occupation, he would not dream of giving countenance to such a measure—until General Wise, chief of the native gendarmerie now being trained by our officers, gave him his word that this force had been trained to a proficiency insuring its ability to maintain order. The 'yes' of General Wise," he said, "would be enough for me, and I should feel safe."

The president, the story continues, "knows that to-day he can go into interior parts of Haiti whither no Haitian president for decades has dared to go. He knows that, attended only by Colonel Russell, whom he respects, he can safely enter, make speeches in and leave a Haitian village where in 1915 a bullet fired from behind a cactus hedge would have got him. He made such a visit not long ago, and Colonel Russell says the tour went off with great éclat, and that the President did much good for occupation by speaking heartily in support of it to the native population."

Informal Hearings on Haitian Charges.

Secretary Daniels announced on Dec. 2 that he had received a protest signed by citizens of Haiti against the departure from Port-au-Prince of the court of inquiry. Mr. Daniels cabled to Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, U.S.N., in Haiti, directing that informal hearings be held by him at which witnesses who were not heard by the inquiry might testify. Should this further testimony warrant such action, Mr. Daniels said he would order the court of inquiry, of which Admiral Mayo is president, to return to Haiti, or he would convene a new court for the purpose. It was assumed that the protestants desired to be heard on matters into which it was not the province of the court of inquiry to go.

COMMANDER TERHUNE EXONERATED.

The court of inquiry, of which Capt. Waldo Evans, U.S.N., Governor of American Samoa, was president, which met recently at Tutuila to examine into the naval administration under the late Comdr. Warren J. Terhune, U.S.N., as Governor, completed its sessions on Nov. 29. Captain Evans on that date in a dispatch to the Navy Department said:

"Have completed the court of inquiry. No evidence of legal, financial or political irregularity. Recent unrest of natives was influenced by Comdr. Arthur C. Kail, Lieut. Comdr. Creed H. Boucher, and an American citizen named Greene. It is recommended that Lieutenant Commander Boucher be court-martialed on following charges: Conduct unbecoming officer and gentleman; conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline; drunk on duty; disrespect to President, Secretary of the Navy and superior officer. Greene will be deported as undesirable. I recommend that Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes have access to record of court of inquiry."

In reply Secretary Daniels sent the following dispatch to Captain Evans: "Authority granted to try Lieutenant Commander Boucher by G.C.M. as recommended."

It was Commander Boucher who preferred charges against Commander Terhune, who committed suicide just before the naval court under Captain Evans arrived at Tutuila. Secretary Daniels said that in his opinion the court had "completely exonerated" Commander Terhune of the charges made by Commander Boucher. Arthur A. Greene, the American citizen who is to be deported, is a newspaper correspondent who has been employed in various cities on the Pacific coast.

NEW U.S. SCOUT CRUISERS.

Scout Cruiser No. 4, the first of this type to be built for the U.S. Navy, will be launched on Dec. 14, 1920, at Tacoma, Wash. The name Omaha has been assigned to the first of the ten authorized scout cruisers, and Miss Louise Bushnell White of Omaha, Neb., will act as sponsor. This vessel will probably be completed by Nov. 1, 1921.

Following are the names assigned to the other nine scout cruisers, construction of which was authorized by Congress in the 1916 building program: No. 5, Milwaukee; No. 6, Cincinnati; No. 7, Raleigh; No. 8, Detroit; No. 9, Richmond; No. 10, Concord; No. 11, Trenton; No. 12, Marblehead, and No. 13, Memphis.

The new scout cruisers are 555 feet 6 inches length overall; breadth at waterline 55 feet; displacement 7,500 tons; draft, 14 feet 3 inches; battery, 12 6-inch guns, 2-3 anti-aircraft guns, 2-3 pdr. saluting guns, 2 machine guns, 2 boat guns, 2 torpedo tubes (twin 21-inch); shaft horsepower, estimated 90,000 (turbine reduction gear), and speed about 33.7 knots.

The old Omaha, launched in June, 1889, at Philadelphia, was a sloop-of-war and was placed in commission Sept. 12, 1872; placed out of commission June 20, 1891, and was stricken from the Navy register July 10, 1914. Length, 250 feet; beam, 38 feet; displacement, 2,400 tons and draft 16 feet. Capt. John C. Feibiger, U.S.N., Comdr. William K. Mayo, U.S.N., Capt. P. C. Johnson and Capt. L. A. Kimberly, U.S.N., are a few among the officers who had command of this vessel.

COURT DECISION IN A NAVY CASE.

A decision was rendered in the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of N.Y., on Nov. 13, in the case of William Robert Harris, held as a deserter from the Navy, sustaining his application to the court for release, made by Emery C. Weller as his attorney. The Navy Department was represented by Charles J. Buchner, Assistant U.S. Attorney. Judge Edward L. Garvin, who rendered the decision, held that sentence by a summary court to dismissal from the Navy terminated Harris' connection with the Service; and that this could not be altered by the action of the Secretary of the Navy in setting aside the findings of the court as illegal. Judge Garvin's decision reads:

The relator was dismissed from the U.S. Navy March 25, 1920, pursuant to sentence of a summary court-martial with what is known as a bad conduct discharge. Thereafter he was directed to report to the recruiting officer at Scranton, Pa., upon the ground that the sentence of the summary court-martial was illegal and had been set aside. Accordingly he reported to said officer, surrendering his bad conduct discharge, and under orders reported to the commanding officer of the U.S.S. Iowa, upon which ship he remained until July 26, 1920. At that time he returned to his home on leave where he remained, refusing to return, claiming that the Navy Department had no jurisdiction over his person. The Department declared him a deserter, whereupon he surrendered and is now in the custody of the naval authorities, who purpose to try him as such.

Although he reported for duty when directed, he did not

under protest and did not re-enlist in the Navy. It appears that by the act of Feb. 16, 1909, 45 Stat., 261: "That the Secretary of the Navy may set aside the proceedings or remit or mitigate in whole or in part the sentence imposed by any naval court-martial convened by his order or by that of any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps." Acting under the authority attempted to be granted by this statute the Secretary of the Navy on April 21, 1920, disapproved the proceedings, finding and sentence of the summary court-martial. There can be no control, however, over the relator except by reason of his being in the Naval Service of the United States. This service was terminated by his discharge, pursuant to which all parties had acted. The solemn act of the duly constituted representatives of the Government in granting such discharge and terminating all relations between the relator and the Government cannot be set aside by the act of Congress referred to.

There appears to be no provision for the Secretary of the Navy taking action upon the proceedings within any definite time. If the contention of the Government is to be sustained no man who has received such a discharge as is here involved would ever be able to ascertain whether he had been finally released from service. If there was no action by the Secretary of the Navy, inasmuch as the relator returned to the Service against his will no de facto relationship is established. The writ is sustained and the relator discharged.

NOTES OF THE NAVY.

Selection of Pacific Navy Yard Sites.

Admiral R. E. Coontz, Chief of Naval Operations, and his aid, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Hill, returned to Washington on Dec. 1 from a tour of the Pacific coast. Accompanied by Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, Constr. Corps, Admiral Coontz joined the joint Congressional committee appointed to investigate the most favorable locations for navy yards on the western coast. The committee was composed of Senators L. H. Ball (chairman), H. W. Keyes, Miles Poindexter, T. J. Walsh and Key Pittman, and Representatives F. A. Britten, Lemuel P. Padgett, F. C. Hicks, D. J. Rorion and P. H. Kelley. It is understood that as a result of the investigation recommendations will be made to Congress accepting proffered land for a navy yard situated at Alameda on San Francisco Bay.

New Class at Naval War College.

Twenty-seven officers reported for duty at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., on Dec. 1, to begin the new class for the year, says a press dispatch from that city. Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., in simple exercises presented Distinguished Service Medals to Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley and Comdr. William T. Conn, jr., U.S.N. Navy Crosses were presented to Capt. Frank H. Clark and William R. Sayles, U.S.N. Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, U.S.N., reported as chief of staff to Admiral Sims, and Col. Ben. H. Fuller, U.S.M.C., for duty in the command. Those to take the course are Rear Admiral Wiley, Capt. Frank H. Clark, Orton P. Jackson, Stephen V. Graham, William P. Scott, Roscoe C. Moody, John M. Luby, Luther M. Overstreet, Edward B. Fenner, William P. Gorman, Hilary H. Royall and William R. Sayles; Comdrs. Wilson Brown, jr., Stephen C. Rowan, Walter S. Anderson, Felix X. Gygas, Bert B. Taylor and Frank C. Martin, U.S.N.; Lieut. Col. James K. Tracy and Major Holland Smith, U.S.M.C.; Col. Joseph P. Tracy, U.S.A.; and Lieut. Comdr. John Boedeker, U.S.C.G.

Eleven Navy Officers Resign.

Five officers of the Regular Navy and six holding temporary commissions resigned from the Service in the week of Nov. 24-Dec. 2. The Regular officers included Lieut. Comdr. R. W. Holt, line, and A. G. Hearne, Constr. Corps; Lieuts. W. W. Scott, line, J. F. Bell, Med. C., and Lieut. (j.g.) D. F. Monaghan, Ch. C. The temporary officers were: Lieuts. G. E. Comstock and J. J. Arnaud, line; W. A. Reese, M.C.; Ensigns J. M. Fasset, A. Paley and G. A. Douglas.

Uniform Spelling Required in Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy has notified all officers of the Navy that they are to adhere to the "standard of orthography prescribed in generally accepted dictionaries of the English language," as prescribed in House Resolution 663, 59th Congress, adopted Dec. 13, 1906. It will be recalled that in this resolution the Congress took issue with President Roosevelt, who had directed, in August, 1906, that the Public Printer use simplified spelling in all Government publications of the Executive departments. In directing spelling according to dictionary standards Secretary Daniels states: "It has come to the attention of the department that there is a lack of a uniform method of spelling in the Navy Department, and the Naval Service in conducting official correspondence; and with the view of establishing a uniform method it is directed that the use of simplified spelling by the Navy Department, and the Naval Service, in official correspondence, reports, etc., be discontinued." The Secretary's letter was issued under date Nov. 29, 1920.

Admiral Coontz on Navy's Future in the Pacific.

Admiral Robert E. Coontz, U.S.N., Chief of Naval Operations, was one of the speakers at a banquet given at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., on Armistice Day by Post No. 4, American Legion, in honor of the Congressional naval committee which is visiting various points on the Pacific Coast for the purpose of inquiring into the Navy's needs in that part of the country. The Admiral spoke of what he believes is to be the important part the Pacific Ocean is to take in the making of history in the near and distant future, and of the participation which the Navy will be called upon to take in connection with this. Speaking of present conditions he said: "The Navy must share in the Government's economy due to war necessity. As a result of such economies you may expect that cost accounting and other proper business form will govern completely. The yard that can build the ships and equipment at the lowest figure will get the work. The communities of such yards will benefit. The Government expects that every employee will stand 100 per cent. in efficiency and with his Americanism." He expressed the hope that in 1921 a Congressional naval committee will again visit the West coast and extend its trip to Alaska.

Admiral Niblack Speaks at Dinner in London.

Rear Admiral Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N., naval attaché at the American Embassy, London, was one of the principal speakers at a dinner given by the English-Speaking Union on Armistice Day in that city. Admiral Niblack spoke on the Battle of Jutland, saying that whatever else the loudly called for post mortem of the battle might reveal, the fact remained that the German High Sea Fleet stayed in its hole, with its morale and material smashed, and the Grand Fleet did it, remaining stronger and even better prepared to administer the final coup de grace if the German fleet emerged again.

He spoke of this matter because they had in America recently gone through a long, voluminous and costly investigation of their own Navy, only to demonstrate that the British fleet "at the rat hole" was what enabled their navy to turn its whole energy into organizing all its forces to meet the under-sea issue which had been precipitated by unrestricted sinkings.

Admiral Shoemaker Ordered to Hawaii.

Rear Admiral William R. Shoemaker, U.S.N., who has been in command of the cruiser force of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, has been detached and ordered to Hawaii as commandant of the 14th Naval District, a post vacated when Rear Admiral William B. Fletcher, U.S.N., became head of the naval commission to Brazil. The cruiser force of the U.S. Pacific Fleet is now being placed out of commission.

Record Month in Marine Corps Recruiting.

The strength of the United States Marine Corps on Nov. 30, 1920, was 19,708. The recruiting section at headquarters feels certain that the enlisted strength will be more than 20,000 by Christmas. The month of November produced a record of 2,394, the largest number of enlistments of any one month since the armistice. The returns by divisions were: Eastern, 857; Central, 611; Southern, 279; Mountain, 266; Western, 381. The record shows 2,154 enlisted for two years, 120 for three years and 120 for four years. Desertions in November were 94, a considerable falling off, as October had 124 and September 142.

Mine Sweeper Swan Ashore.

The U.S. mine sweeper Swan, a steel vessel 180 feet long and 35 feet 6 inches beam, under command of Lieut. Joseph K. Konieczny, went ashore Nov. 28 near Gurnet Light, Plymouth, Mass., during a northeast gale. Lieutenant Konieczny and his fifty-five men were taken off by breeches buoy and surfboat by the Coast Guards of the Gurnet station, who performed fine work in the heavy seas. The storm arose as a boat's crew were taking a hawser from the mine sweeper to Navy oil barge No. 13, which was aground. The steel cable was lost from the small boat and became entangled in the Swan's propeller, which snapped off. After the storm subsided the captain and crew returned aboard the Swan and it was hoped to salvage the vessel. The mine sweeper Cheewink, the destroyer Mahan and the Coast Guard cutter Androscoggin were ordered to help pull the Swan into deep water.

Atlantic Fleet Boxers and Wrestlers Compete.

In a boxing and wrestling tournament for the championship of the Atlantic Fleet, held at Madison Square Garden, New York city, on Dec. 1, at which 10,000 persons were present, Coxswain Millard Fenton, of the U.S.S. Nevada, Fleet light-heavy-weight champion, defeated Seaman Thomas Van Billard, U.S.S. Oklahoma, in seven hurricane rounds in the boxing contest for the Fleet championship. Among the officers present were Admiral H. B. Wilson, Rear Admirals A. H. Robertson and E. W. Eberle, Capt. C. J. Vogelsang, T. R. Kurtz and David Potter and Lieut. J. D. Pennington, Fleet athletic officer, all U.S.N. The following five boxing champions retained their titles: Seaman Louis Gordon, U.S.S. North Dakota, who defeated Seaman Manuel Soriano of the same ship; Seaman Morris Castellucci, U.S.S. Pennsylvania, defeated Seaman Benny Hilliard, U.S.S. Utah; Seaman Antonio Urquidez, U.S.S. Arizona, defeated Seaman Samuel Markowitz, U.S.S. Utah; Seaman John Dumas, U.S.S. Columbia, won from Seaman Harry Anderson, U.S.S. Florida; Seaman Millard Fenton, U.S.S. Nevada, defeated Seaman De Witt Bell, U.S.S. Arizona; Seaman Chase Slater, U.S.S. Culgoa, defeated Seaman Roy Taylor, U.S.S. Pennsylvania, and Seaman Fred Kelly, U.S.S. Nevada, former featherweight class leader, lost to Seaman Harry Sutton, U.S.S. Pennsylvania. In the wrestling bouts Seaman Albert Berkowitz, U.S.S. Bridge, threw Seaman A. J. Anzak, U.S.S. Arizona; Seaman Frank Ames, U.S.S. Arizona, defeated Seaman William Howard, U.S.S. Nevada; Seaman Ernest Simon, U.S.S. Nevada, threw Hubert Riggers of the same ship; Seaman Omer Finney, U.S.S. Bridge, won from Seaman Louis Bartels, U.S.S. Florida, and Seaman Ernest Bi-beault, U.S.S. Arizona, defeated Seaman Wilfred Paradis, U.S.S. Pennsylvania. The entire affair was one of the best athletic events of the kind seen in the Garden for a long time, endurance and action making up for whatever was lacking in science.

Navy Hospital Schools Moved.

The Navy Hospital Corps School at the naval operating base, Hampton Roads, Va., was moved to the reservation of the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., on Dec. 1. There are 900 students at this school, which is under the command of Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Laning, Med. Corps, U.S.N. The Hospital Corps School at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station has been removed to Camp Ross on the hospital reservation. The latter school has 400 students and is under command of Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Davis, Med. Corps, U.S.N.

Christmas Packages for Pacific Station.

The U.S. Navy transport Newport News, which sailed from Mare Island, Calif., for Honolulu, Guam and Cavite, Dec. 1, carried a cargo of Christmas packages which approximates 300 tons.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY.

We omit the complete list of vessels of the U.S. Navy this week, but give below the changes in the movement of ships since the complete list was published in our issue of Nov. 27, pages 364-365.

Alden. At Cattaro.
Allen, Billingsley and Davis. Sailed from Philadelphia for Charleston, S.C., Dec. 1.
A. P. Upshur. At Norfolk, Va.
Aaron Ward, Birmingham, Breese, Farquhar, Kennedy, Montgomery, Gamble, Lambertson, Paul Hamilton, Philip, Radford, Ramsay, Reno, Stoddert, Wickes and Woolsey. Sailed from San Diego to sea Nov. 28.
Arctus. Sailed from Key West for New Orleans Nov. 29.
Arkansas. Idaho, Mississippi, New Mexico, New York and Texas. Sailed from San Francisco to sea Nov. 29.
Astoria. Sailed from New York for Boston Nov. 30.
Bailey (Comdr. J. P. Olding). At Mare Island, Calif.
Ballard. En route to Canal Zone.
Balch. Sailed from Hampton Roads for Charleston Dec. 1.
Bath. Arrived at San Diego, Calif., Nov. 30.
Beaufort. At Charleston, S.C.
Blackley (Comdr. W. E. Eberle). At navy yard, Philadelphia.
Brace. Sailed from Port Arthur for Boston Dec. 1.
Breckinridge. Arrived at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 30.
Bruce (Comdr. A. S. Farquhar). At San Pedro, Calif.
Bushnell. Arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Dec. 1.
Chandler. At Salspato.
Chattanooga. At Constantinople.

Cheewink. Sailed from Portsmouth for Plymouth, Mass., Nov. 30.
Claxton, Doyen, Parrott (Comdr. M. E. Manley), S. P. Lee and Woodbury. At San Diego, Calif.
Cleveland. Sailed from La Guayra for Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Dec. 1.
Comfort. At California City, Calif.
Cowell. At Charleston, S.C.
Cuyama. At San Francisco, Calif.
Des Moines. At Valparaiso, Chili.
Destroyer Force (Rear Admiral Ashley H. Robertson).
Flotilla Squadron Five (Capt. L. R. Sargent, Commander).
Elcano. Arrived at Kukuang, China, Nov. 30.
Evans. Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 29.
Falcon. Sailed from Hampton Roads for Indian Head Dec. 1.
Foote. Sailed from Norfolk for Charleston Dec. 1.
Fox. At Samsun.
Florida. At Hampton Roads, Va.
Frederick. Sailed from Philadelphia for Norfolk Dec. 1.
Gillis (Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings). At San Diego, Calif.
Glacier. At San Francisco, Calif.
Grebe. At Philadelphia, Pa.
Guilford. Arrived at Guantanamo, Cuba, Dec. 1.
Hancock. Sailed from Santo Domingo City for San Juan Dec. 1.
Helena. At Nagasaki, Japan.
Hulbert. Arrived at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 30.
Humphreys. At Batoum.
Huron. At Olongapo.
James K. Paulding. At Philadelphia.
Jason. Arrived at Gibraltar Dec. 1.
John D. Edwards. At Piraeus.
Kanawha. Arrived at San Pedro, Calif., Nov. 29.
Kennison. Arrived at San Diego Nov. 29.
Kittery. Sailed from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo Dec. 1.
Leary (Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle). At Brooklyn, N.Y.
Litchfield. Sailed from San Francisco for San Diego, Nov. 29.
Long. At Beirut.
Long Beach. En route to Hampton Roads, Va.
McCawley. Arrived at Portland, Ore., Nov. 29.
McCormick. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
McFarland, Reuben James and Sturtevant. Sailed from Newport for Gibraltar Nov. 30.
Mahan. At Plymouth, Mass.
Neches. At Cristobal.
Nereus. Arrived at Cristobal, Canal Zone, Nov. 29.
New Hampshire. At Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
Newport News. Sailed from San Francisco for Cavite via Honolulu and Guam Dec. 1.
Niagara. Arrived at Guantanamo, Cuba, Dec. 1.
Nicholas (Comdr. H. B. Kelly). At Mare Island, Calif.
Paducah (Comdr. J. T. Bowen). At Norfolk, Va.
Panther. At Cavite, P.I.
Patoka. Arrived at Mare Island Nov. 29.
Pampanga. Sailed from Canton for Wuchow Nov. 30.
Pelican. Arrived at Cristobal Nov. 30.
Pensacola. At Guam.
Philip. Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 30.
William B. Preston. Sailed from Vineyard Haven for Nantucket Dec. 1.
Quiros. Arrived at Nanking, China, Nov. 29.
Rainbow, S-3, S-6 and S-7. Sailed from New York for Key West Nov. 30.
Renshaw. Arrived at San Diego, Calif., Nov. 28.
Sapelo. At Port Arthur, Texas.
Saturn. En route to Seattle, Wash.
Simpson. At Charleston, S.C.
Smith-Thompson. At Alexandria.
Squadron Ten (Capt. Hayne Ellis, Commander).
Sproston. Arrived at San Pedro, Calif., Nov. 30.
Squadron Eleven (Comdr. J. V. Babcock, Commander).
Tacoma. Sailed from Mare Island for California City Dec. 1.
Tanager. Balboa to San Diego Nov. 20.
Tattnall. San Diego via Canal Zone.
Vestal. Sailed from San Francisco for San Pedro Nov. 29.
Villalobos. Sailed from Nanking for Hankow, China, Nov. 30.
Welborn C. Wood. Fitting out.
Whippoorwill. En route to Canal Zone.
Williamson (Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Cunningham). At Philadelphia.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers Nov. 23, 1920.

Comdr. B. L. Canaga to Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.
Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Dresel to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.
Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Davidson to aid and flag lieutenant on staff Rear Admiral Ashley H. Robertson, comdr. Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. Comdr. P. Herndon to command U.S.S. Mars.
Comdr. W. F. Jacobs to officer in charge Radio School, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.
Lieut. G. M. Keller to U.S.S. Shawmut.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. T. Lareau (Sup.C.) to U.S.S. Alert as assistant disbursing officer.
Lieut. J. E. Roberts (Sup. C.) to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., as assistant to disbursing officer.
Ensign J. T. Sunderman to U.S.S. Frederick.
Gunr. W. H. Smart to Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.
Bian. R. H. Smith to Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.
Lieut. I. Schlossbach to U.S.S. Rainbow.
Lieut. Comdr. T. N. Vinson to command U.S.S. S-34.
Lieut. (j.g.) H. E. Wickham to assistant to disbursing officer, Newport, R.I.
Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Becker to U.S.S. Astoria in command.
Lieut. (j.g.) E. Chouras to Naval Aviation Detachment, Riverside, Calif.
Ensign S. W. Galloway to Naval Aviation Detachment, March Field, Riverside, Calif.
Lieut. (j.g.) G. H. Himes to Naval Air Sta., Coco Solo, C.Z.
Lieut. (j.g.) L. H. Loveplace to Naval Aviation Detachment, March Field, Riverside, Calif.
Lieut. (j.g.) E. P. McKeller to Naval Aviation Detachment, March Field, Riverside, Calif.
Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Pinkham to command U.S.S. Nanshan.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. H. Tilton to Naval Aviation Detachment, March Field, Riverside, Calif.

Orders Issued to Officers Nov. 24, 1920.

Lieut. (j.g.) M. Brazil to Distr. Flotilla 5, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. Buchalter to U.S.S. Melville.
Ensign H. Clark det. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to U.S.S. Wyoming.

(Continued on page 400.)

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

NOV. 26—First Lieut. H. F. Adams to M.B., Philadelphia.
First Lieut. W. G. Farrell to Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., upon arrival in U.S.
Pay Clerk A. D. Sisk to M.B., Boston, Mass.
NOV. 27—Capt. C. B. Hobbs, A.Q.M., to M.B., Quantico, Va.
Second Lieut. R. E. Caldwell discharged from M.C. Reserve.
NOV. 29—Major J. P. Wilcox to duty as officer in charge Mountain Regt. Div., Denver, Colo.
NOV. 30—Second Lieut. C. R. Francis commission as second lieutenant in Marine Corps Reserve revoked.
*DEC. 1—No orders issued.

DEC. 2—Capt. C. H. Medairy to Mar. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming.
Second Lieut. H. G. Parker to Nav. Hosp., Fort Lyon, Colo.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

NOV. 30—Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Gorman detached Eastern Division and assigned to Androscoggin.
DEC. 2—Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Alexander detached Gresham and assigned to Manning.
Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Sexton detached Gresham and assigned to Manning.
Lieut. Comdr. G. W. MacLane detached Gresham and assigned to Manning.
Lieut. (j.g.) C. W. Dean detached Gresham and assigned to Manning.
Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Towle detached Manning and assigned to Gresham.
Lieut. Comdr. (E) H. N. Perham detached Coast Guard Depot and assigned to Bear.

THE ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL GAME.

(Continued from page 385.)

Bill Roper, the Princeton football coach, by the harder season the Navy had had in its opponents on the Annapolis gridiron. The first of the Army's failures in this period was an attempt at a punt by French that only netted ten yards, as the ball went out of bounds. The Navy then blocked an Army forward pass and after an exchange of punts French again kicked the ball out of bounds on the Navy's forty-six-yard line for a gain of only ten yards. Just before this play the Navy substituted Noyes for McKee at right halfback and his presence began to be felt in the Navy's offensive. His first play was a gain of eight yards off tackle and Conroy followed this up by a gain of three yards for a first down, then threw a fast forward pass to Koehler, the left halfback, which netted nine yards. The Navy quarterback then went through the line for six yards just as the whistle blew for the end of the period. Score: 0-0.

Fourth Period—the Navy Scores.

It was in this period that substitutes, in addition to Noyes, were put in for the first time as shown in the summary. On the first down in the final period the Navy had the ball on the Army's twenty-two-yard line. A fake forward pass and criss-cross play sent Koehler through the Army line on the left end for eight yards and Conroy followed this up with a seven-yard gain through the Army's center for another first down on the Army's seven-yard line. With the ball under his arm Noyes started for the right end of the Army's line, but instantly grasping the impossibility of getting through the Army line in front of him he passed it to Koehler, who started for the other end of the line, or where the line should have been but wasn't, and tore through the opening for a clean touchdown, putting his name down in Navy football history for good and all as one of its heroes. Vociferous as had been the cheering of the midshipmen in the south stand up to this point in the game all that had gone before in an exhibition of lung power was nothing to the cheers greeting this play. King, the right tackle, kicked the goal and the score board blossomed out with its first figure for the day, Navy: 7.

The Army chose to kick off on the resumption of play, the ball being caught by Conroy. The Navy quarterback ran twenty yards before the Army downed him on the Navy's twenty-five-yard line. In the succession of plays the Navy advanced the ball fifty-eight yards to the Army thirteen-yard line, Koehler making fourteen yards on a criss-cross play and following this up, aided by Conroy, by gain after gain of from three to eight yards. Just when it seemed that the Navy could not be stopped before making another touchdown, Noyes fumbled a ball and an Army man promptly fell on it. One of the football experts points out that this fumble by Noyes "prevented what might have been one of the most novel periods ever played in football. If the Navy had gone on for a touchdown," he adds, "it is safe to say that the period would have ended without the Army being in possession of the ball for a single running play. As it was the cadets made only seven plays in the fourth period, three by rushing, three by forward pass and one punt."

On the next line-up French started in one direction, reversed, and all but got clear for what would have seemed to be a clear run down the field if the experience of the game up to this point had not shown that the Navy was always able to prevent the Army fullback putting over a spectacular play. French was downed after he had gained eleven yards. The Army then tried two forward pass plays, neither of which was completed, following them up with a punt which the Navy returned after three short rushing plays. The Army then tried another forward pass, which Wilkie, the Navy left guard, intercepted near the center of the field. Two plays more and the game ended with the Navy in possession of the ball. Score: Navy 7; Army 0.

Distinguished Service Spectators at Game.

Practically every Army and Navy officer who could get to the game was present, Washington department heads being particularly well represented. Secretary of War Baker had in his party, in addition to Mrs. Baker, General Nivelle of the French army and his aid, Col. Paul Azan; General March, Leonard P. Ayres and Arthur O'Brien, formerly colonels in the emergency Army, and Ralph P. Hayes, Mr. Baker's former secretary. General Pershing had a box near that of Mr. Baker's and, in addition to several civilian friends, was accompanied by Major John G. Quekemeyer, his aid. Assistant Secretary of War W. R. Williams also was a box-holder at the game. Other Army officers at the game included Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Charles S. Farnsworth, Willard A. Holbrook, William G. Hasa, William M. Wright, John L. Hines, Brig. Gen. Douglas McArthur, Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy. Also Col. Edward L. Munson, Palmer E. Pierce, Thomas Q. Donaldson, Daniel B. Devore, Willard H. McCormack, Thomas Q. Ashburn, Wirt Robinson, Orrin R. Wolfe and Edward J. Timberlake. Also Majors Lewis Brown, Jr., Alfred H. Erick, Harold F. Nichols, H. T. Bull, Capt. Hornsby Evans, Paul W. Newgard, Stuart W. Cramer, Jr., and Alfred B. Johnson; and Lieuts. Courtney P. Young, Dorr Hazelhurst, Martin C. Casey, Richard Lee, Ford Trimble and C. B. Harding.

In addition to Secretary Daniels's party, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Gordon Woodbury had a box nearby. Among the U.S. Navy officers seen at the game were Admirals Robert E. Coontz and H. B. Wilson, Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Rear Admirals A. H. Seales, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, James H. Glennon, Edward W. Eberle, Edward R. Stitt, Austin M. Knight, Charles J. Badger, Ashley H. Robertson, William C. Braisted, Samuel McGowan, Benton C. Decker, George R. Clark, David W. Taylor, Wythe M. Parks, Robert S. Griffin, Charles B. McVay, Jr., Charles F. Hughes, Andrew T. Long, John D. McDonald, Edward Simpson, Nathaniel R. Usher, Thomas R. Washington and William S. Smith; Capt. W. P. Scott, D. N. Carpenter, L. M. Nulton and W. T. Cluverius; Comdrs. Fred P. Rogers, S. A. Taffinder, R. L. C. Stover, D. L. Howard and G. H. Bowdley; Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Stephenson, J. W. Bunkley, J. A. Lee and John P. Bowden; and Lieut. H. McCoy Jones.

The Navy Ball.

The Regiment of Midshipmen brought the day to an end with a ball at the Commodore Hotel that was attended by 3,000 midshipmen and their guests, who included many high ranking Navy officers. Dancing began at nine o'clock and three orchestras played in the ballroom, the large salons at either end being used for supper rooms. Many dinners were given in the hotel before the ball, Secretary and Mrs. Daniels giving one for their guests at the game. Other dinners were given by the following Navy officers: Capt. W. P. Scott, Comdr. Fred F. Rogers, R. L. Stover, S. A. Taffinder; Lieut. Comdr.

C. S. Stephenson, J. W. Bunkley and J. A. Lee; and Lieut. H. McCoy Jones. Rear Admiral Benton C. Decker gave a dinner party at the Hotel Belmont, as did Secretary of War Baker.

Among the officers who had boxes at the ball were Admiral Wilson, Vice Admiral Jones, Rear Admirals Braisted, Clark, McGowan, Taylor, Parks, Griffin, McVay, Long, Hughes, Simpson, Washington, Glennon, Eberle and Robertson; Capt. Scott, D. N. Carpenter, L. M. Nulton and W. T. Cluverius; Comdrs. Howard and Walter W. Verner. Much of the success of the ball was due to the efforts of Comdrs. D. L. Howard and G. H. Bowdley and Mdsn. F. J. Bridget, who formed the committee in charge of the ball.

Captains Elected for Both Army and Navy Teams.

The members of the Navy football squad held an election on the train in which the regiment of midshipmen returned to Annapolis from New York city on Nov. 28 and selected Mdsn. Emery E. Larsen, of the Third Class, as captain for the 1921 football team. Larsen has played center for two years, is a member of the lacrosse team, and is one of the three members of the team who will be in the First Class next year, his team associates in the class being King and Koehler.

The election of the captain of the Army football team was held at the U. S. Military Academy on Nov. 29, when Cadet Francis M. Greene was selected for the post. Greene has played center on the Army eleven two seasons and is a member of the class of 1922.

Secretary Daniels Congratulates Navy Team.

Secretary Daniels sent a commendatory message for the football team to Rear Admiral Archibald H. Seales, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, on Nov. 29, as follows: "I desire to express to you again my heartiest congratulations on your victory on Saturday in the hotly contested game with the Army's football team. When we remember the strength, speed and skill of your opponents who defended their goal lines with grim determination your success is all the more brilliant. After being on the defensive for the greater part of the game, through your pluck and 'Will to win' you turned the tide and won the game, and in doing this you gave to the Service and to the country another shining example of the high spirit which lives at our Naval Academy. Your victory is one more evidence of the high morale and unconquerable Navy spirit which honors the Navy alike in battle and on the gridiron. The result cheered and heartened not only all now in the naval service, but was received with peculiar joy by all the 500,000 men who served in the Navy during the World War. The dash and spirit displayed Saturday gives assurance that the Navy of the future is to set new and higher traditions for the Navy."

CANDIDATES, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following candidates have been designated during the week ending Dec. 1 for the Military Academy entrance examination to be held beginning on March 1, 1921: Louisiana, 1st Dist., Philip J. Saleeby, New Orleans, Maryland, 4th Dist., Frederick T. Schubert, 1st alt., Baltimore, Michigan, Senator Newberry, James W. Fraser, Detroit; Carl R. Dutton, 1st alt., Constantine, Minnesota, Senator Kellogg, Henry R. Westphalinger, St. Paul; Rockwell Smith, 1st alt., Rushford; Gerald H. Newhouse, 1st alt., Minneapolis; Zenith R. Clark, 2d alt., Bellingham, Missouri, 12th Dist., Thomas G. Williams, St. Louis, Montana, Senator Myers, George K. Withers, Great Falls, New Mexico, Senator Fall, Robert L. Howze, Jr., Columbus, Ohio, Wisconsin, 1st Dist., Harry Shepherd, Hartland, South Carolina, 3d Dist., Aubrey S. Newman, Clemson College.

U.S.M.A. BASKETBALL SCHEDULE.

The basketball schedule for the U.S. Military Academy team was announced at West Point, N.Y., on Dec. 2. It is as follows: Dec. 4, St. John's College of Brooklyn; 8, Dickinson; 11, Columbia, at New York; 15, St. Joseph's College of Philadelphia; 18, Brooklyn Poly; 22, Catholic University; Jan. 1, officers' teams; 5, Stevens Institute; 8, Springfield College; 12, N.Y.U.; 15, C.C.N.Y.; 19, Lehigh; 22, Cornell; 29, Swarthmore; Feb. 2, Villanova; 5, North Carolina; 9, Wesleyan; 12, Pittsburgh; 16, Williams; 19, Union; 22, Trinity; 23, Brown; 26, Navy, at Annapolis. The Columbia and Navy games will be played at New York and Annapolis respectively. All the other games will be played at West Point.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1920.

Many relatives and friends of the cadets came up for Thanksgiving and most of them stayed over for the Army-Navy game: there were cadet hops on Wednesday evening, when Mrs. Surles received with Cadet McGrath, and on Friday evening, and several informal afternoon dances, which were heartily enjoyed by cadets and their friends. Almost the entire post went down to New York for the game on special trains from Garrison; the cadet special left New York for the return journey soon after midnight, giving plenty of time for theater parties.

West Point enthusiasts were down in New York for the horse show; the West Point polo team was triumphantly victorious in all of its matches. Mrs. J. K. Brown spent the week in the city and on Saturday, the 20th, was with Major Brown, entertained at luncheon by Mrs. J. Horace Harding; on Friday Major and Mrs. Brown were guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Pitt Trimble at luncheon at the Colony Club; they attended the Harding dance at the Plaza that evening.

Col. and Mrs. Ladd came on from Boston, bringing their grandson, Ladd MacMillan, to spend the holiday with his parents. Major and Mrs. MacMillan; after the football game they left at once for Boston. Laddie MacMillan is spending the winter with his grandparents while he attends school in Cambridge.

Mrs. Knudsen, wife of Colonel Knudsen, and her mother, Mrs. Botch, were guests of Major and Mrs. Weaver for the week-end. Mrs. R. W. Strong and small son, Bobby, have returned to the post; the Strong's are now living in quarters No. 16 E. Col. Edmund L. Daley has returned from an inspection trip of several weeks and joined his family at the Army-Navy game.

Major and Mrs. Crawford and their sister, Miss Anne Crawford, spent the week-end as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Weddekind, in New York. Major and Mrs. C. L. Scott, of Washington, came on from the game and spent the week-end with Major and Mrs. O'Hara, who on Friday night were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Benedict, at Port Chester.

Guests of Major and Mrs. Charles Daly for Thanksgiving dinner were Major and Mrs. Hammond and sons, Tom and Chester, Colonel Graves and Cadet Moore, Mrs. Cramer, with Frances and Tommy, is spending the week with Mrs. Cramer, sr., in Connecticut. Captain Thorpe, retired, and Mrs. Thorpe, of Greenwich, were guests of Major and Mrs. Walkball for over Thanksgiving.

Most of the young people who attend boarding school were home for Thanksgiving and the game; Miss Grace Arrowsmith

from Emma Willard School, Coleman Carter and Coleman Timberlake from St. Luke's, and Roger Holt from Hailcock School, at Great Barrington, spent a few days at home.

General Nivelle and suite visited West Point on Tuesday afternoon and a review was held in honor of the distinguished guest.

The tragically sudden death of Mrs. Cornelius DeW. Willcox was a profound shock to the whole post; it was not generally known until Sunday. Her loss leaves vacant a place in the life of the post which it will be impossible to fill and Colonel Willcox has received expressions of sympathy not only from their host of personal friends but also from many others who had known her never failing interest and kindly sympathy.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 2, 1920.

With the Naval Academy band at its head playing lively strains of triumphant music, the 1st Battalion of midshipmen to reach Annapolis on the return trip entered the main gate about five o'clock Sunday afternoon, singing and rejoicing over their victory over the Army. Above the lintels of the entrance hung a mammoth banner with the legend, "Army, 0; Navy, 7," with the centerpiece of the goat and the mule engaged in a fierce struggle. Above and about the banner flared colored electric lights that made a picturesque illumination. Half way down Maryland avenue a string of colored electric lights extended to the Library Building and a beautiful display of lamps ornamented the portals of Bancroft Hall. As each battalion arrived, though it marched from the depots to the Naval Academy without music, the procession was full of noise, spirit and song. From the first arrivals about five until after seven the uproarious tumult of rejoicing continued, heightened by the coming of the successful team and its cohorts of substitutes, officers and coaches. Speechmaking and cheers then followed in rapid succession for another half hour, when study call was sounded, and the Naval Academy was once more quiet and the midshipmen's faces turned to work, study and the gridiron of 1921.

Lieut. Douglas Coe, U.S.N., joined his family here for the Thanksgiving holidays. Mrs. G. C. Howland, of Chicago, is visiting her two midshipmen sons here at the Naval Academy. Lieutenant Crutcher, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crutcher left here on Friday in their car for New York. They were accompanied on their trip by Mrs. Crutcher's brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. George K. Weber, U.S.N., and Mrs. Weber, and Mrs. Crutcher's two sisters, Misses Anna and Millicent Redmond.

Prof. Stinson Brown, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brown, with their young daughter, Miss Bryson Pettit Brown, will spend the winter at Carvel Hall, in Annapolis. Lieut. L. H. Lewis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lewis have arrived here and have taken house No. 67, Shipwright street.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Davidson has been detached from the Naval Academy and assigned to duty as aid and flag lieutenant on the staff of Rear Admiral Ashley M. Robertson, commanding the destroyer force of the Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph Strauss, of Washington, and their daughter, Miss Helen, a student at the Cathedral School for Girls, Washington, motored here and were entertained for the week-end by Capt. and Mrs. Wat T. Cluverius. Mrs. William Sampson, wife of the late Admiral Sampson, U.S.N., has been here on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Cluverius.

Cards have been issued by Capt. Thomas L. Johnson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Johnson for a dinner in honor of Governor Ritchie, on the Reina Mercedes, on Dec. 14. Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Booth, on duty at Philadelphia, was home here for a few days.

The receptions at the Superintendent's home have been suspended owing to the death of Admiral Seales's sister, Mrs. E. V. Taylor, of Charlotte, N.C.

The destroyer Breckinridge, Lieut. B. F. Perry, arrived here on Wednesday. The Breckinridge will be used here in connection with experimental work at the Naval Electrical Engineering Experiment Station and the U.S.S. Ohio, which has been at Annapolis for some time.

The Naval Academy basketball season opens on Dec. 8. The following is the schedule: Dec. 8, Washington College, of Chestertown, Md.; 11, open; 15, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; 18, Lehigh; 22, Mt. St. Joseph's; 29, Penn. State; Jan. 1, 1921, Union College; 5, Johns Hopkins; 8, Lafayette; 12, open; 15, Rutgers; 19, open; 22, Camp Humphreys; 26, Virginia Polytechnic; 29, Delaware College; Feb. 2, Roanoke College; 5, University of Virginia; 12, New York University; 16, West Virginia Wesleyan; 19, Princeton; 26, Army.

The Navy goat arrived at the Naval Academy about six p.m. on Sunday, arrayed in blue and gold, and walked with a very firm step to Bancroft Hall, to take part in the triumphant rejoicings over the result of the Army-Navy game.

"Billy" Lush will coach the Navy's basketball team this season. The schedule this year of the Navy in basketball is considered an unusually fine one. The season begins on Dec. 8 with Washington College, of Chestertown, Md. Already there is talk here of the next year's Army-Navy football game. As there are now eleven victories on either side and one tie, the match will be heroic as well as monumental in the series. The Navy will not suffer greatly by graduation, though all three of the men it loses—Captain Ewen, right end, and Moore and Wilkie, the guards—are fine players. All the other linemen and all the backs who played on Saturday will return. Noyes, who entered the game in the second half, who played so brilliantly, is expected to be a real star next year, and in no way inferior to French, the Army crack. Bob Fowell, the head coach of the Navy, will undoubtedly be asked to remain at the Naval Academy as coach.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, Nov. 30, 1920.

Thanksgiving Day there were services in the morning at St. Cornelius and Corbin Hall Chapels. In the evening a formal dance given at the Club was largely attended. The Club was decorated with appropriate devices.

Elaborate dinners were served as usual at the barracks of the various companies of the 22d Infantry and the Castle. The cafeteria on the glacis under the E. and R. Branch served a fine dinner of seven courses from twelve to six o'clock. A Service Club has been organized in the same building for all enlisted men on duty on Governors Island. This is under the supervision of Mrs. Davidson, hostess. The management of the cafeteria has been assumed by Mr. Frank Daly, formerly sergeant, first class, U.S.A., who during the war acted as steward of Merritt Hall, at Camp Merritt, and of the Officers' Club at Camp Dix.

The newly organized Non-Commissioned Officers' Club on Monday evening gave a housewarming at their clubhouse, which was enjoyed by the members and their friends. Music, dancing and refreshments enlivened the occasion.

Major Clifford Bluemel, 22d Inf., and family have left for station in Panama, and Col. Ralph Harrison and family have gone to Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, where Colonel Harrison will assume the duties of Chief Finance Officer. Capt. and Mrs. E. Davis are sailing on the December transport for Honolulu.

Miss Harriet E. Grosvenor, who is known to a very large number of families of officers in the Service, has retired as school teacher and left last week after many years of faithful and most efficient service here. Appointed by General Howard, Miss Grosvenor has had a long experience and during all that time has not lost more than three or four days of service, and they were due to family bereavements. The remarkable success of the school has been due to her finely developed methods of instruction, and her time and strength have been freely given during these many years of service without thought of self. Her greatest happiness was in the success of her children, in the later education for which she so carefully grounded them, and one of the pleasures of her life here has always been to see her boys come back with their honors to visit her and to testify to the early training received in the school which helped so largely in their careers. Miss Grosvenor will spend some time in travel and visiting the families of her former pupils before making a permanent home for herself. Miss Grosvenor is succeeded by Mrs. Craighill, widow of Col. William Craighill C.E., U.S.M.A., 1885. Mrs. Craighill began her work this week, having arrived last week from Madison, Wis., where she has been for some time connected with the

University of Wisconsin. Her daughter, Miss Caroline Craig-Island, who is at present in Virginia, will come to Governors Island in December to make her home with her mother.

Gen. Robert Georges Nivelle, former Commander-in-Chief of the French army, the guest of Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard on Monday of this week. General Nivelle was received with the customary salute upon arrival and a detail of troops of the 22d Infantry, wearing the trench helmets, were drawn up at the boat landing when the General arrived, the band rendering "The Marseillaise" and playing during the reception at Corps Headquarters.

Lieut. William W. Bessell, jr., and Albert N. Tanner, jr., from Camp Humphreys, Va., over Thanksgiving Day were guests of Col. and Mrs. William W. Bessell, who gave a family dinner of twenty-two covers.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Nov. 29, 1920.

Major Thomas C. Musgrave is in command of the post; Mrs. Musgrave and daughter are with him. Mrs. de Loffe, after spending ten days at the Macdonough Inn, left on Wednesday to join Col. S. M. de Loffe, for the present at the Astor Hotel, in New York city.

Capt. K. S. Anderson dined on Thanksgiving Day with Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Lamson at the post. Lieutenant Hart, M.C., and his mother, Mrs. Walton, were guests of Captain Anderson on Sunday at the Macdonough Inn for dinner.

Mrs. Tukey, wife of Major Tukey, M.C., who has been away for two weeks, returned home today. Major Tukey and Captain Wither went to the Army and Navy football game.

COAST DEFENSES OF BOSTON.

Fort Warren, Mass., Nov. 29, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. J. F. Howell went to New York to be present at the Army and Navy game and to have their first visit with their son, who entered the U.S. Military Academy in July. While in New York they are being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. Knight. Col. and Mrs. Howell were guests at the progressive dinner given by the officers and ladies of Fort Banks on Thanksgiving Eve. They were also entertained Nov. 22 by Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Cowan, of Washington, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of their marriage. It was the wish of Col. and Mrs. Howell that the affair be of a quiet family nature.

Mrs. Otto Schrader has returned from a visit in New York city, where she was entertained by her sister, Mrs. L. K. Cooper. Upon Mrs. Schrader's return Major Schrader left for New York and attended the Army and Navy game. Major and Mrs. Joseph P. Cottrell have returned from New York. Mr. or Cottrell joined Mrs. Cottrell in Philadelphia, where she has been visiting her mother, and later they went to witness the big game.

Prior to their leaving for Baltimore, where Major Metzger has been stationed, Major and Mrs. Earl Metzger entertained at dinner Major and Mrs. Schrader, Major Cottrell and Capt. F. Webster Cook.

At Fort Strong, Nov. 24, a Thanksgiving ball was given by the members of the detachment, Q.M. Corps, at the post gymnasium. An elaborate program was presented to everyone attending, giving a list of the hosts and the invited guests. There were many novel features, one of them the awarding of a big live turkey as first prize to the best dancing couple. Miss Edith Fagen, Service Club hostess, and Lieutenant Fisher acted as judges. After the dance a supper party was held at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Whitaker. Attending were Major and Mrs. Fulton, Lieut. and Mrs. Hickey, Mrs. Earnest, Miss Edith Fagen, Lieutenants Fass, Florey, Conrad and Fisher.

Lieut. and Mrs. Earnest are newcomers to the post. Lieutenant Earnest arriving from Fort Ethan Allen to act as an instructor at the unit school at Fort Strong. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Edwards spent Thanksgiving Day with Mrs. Edwards's mother, Mrs. F. B. McCoy, at Brookline.

One of the most notable events of the season was the progressive dinner given by the ladies of Fort Banks on Thanksgiving Eve. The first course was served at the residence of Major and Mrs. Moulton, the second with Major and Mrs. Lull, the third with Major and Mrs. Warfield, the fourth at the Hostess House with Mrs. Holahan. The chief course was served by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Raymond, followed by salad with Lieut. and Mrs. Fagen, then by dessert, in which Col. and Mrs. Webster joined Major Frank and Miss Frank. The thirty-five guests then went to the nurses' quarters for the final course, and the rest of the evening was spent in dancing. There were the usual innovations and surprises at each step of the program, all of which contributed to the general pleasure. Col. and Mrs. Howell and Lieut. and Mrs. Hickey, as recent members of the Fort Banks family, were the outside guests.

Lieutenant Colonel Raymond and family went to New York for the festivities and Army and Navy game, and have returned to the post. Major and Mrs. Lull have had as guests during the past week Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Lull, brother and sister-in-law of Major Lull. A number of parties of various sorts were given in their honor before their return to Philadelphia. Lieut. and Mrs. Allan Johnson had as a week-end guest Mrs. Floyd Perree, who was en route to Camp Benning, Ga., where her husband, Lieutenant Perree, is stationed.

The first dance of the Service Club was held at the post exchange Nov. 23. It was presented by a short, choice concert, which included vocal solos by Mrs. Dorothy Dellano-Ross, who has lately returned from Belgium, where she was the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Keenig; readings by Miss Charlotte Trowbridge, and songs by Mr. Frank Gorman. Community singing, led by Mrs. Ross, revived a number of war-time favorites, and was generously aided by the soldiers present. A quartet of convalescents contributed two numbers, and these were warmly applauded.

A group of non-commissioned officers entertained guests in the Hostess House on the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day, and were the first to enjoy its improvement since the enlargement of the living room.

CAMP GORDON.

Camp Gordon, Ga., Nov. 27, 1920.

Mrs. Frederick S. Schmitt entertained the ladies of the post at a bridge-tee Friday, honoring Miss Sue Devin Smith, Miss Isabel Griscorn and Mrs. Smith, of Chattanooga. Among the guests were Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson, Miss Hazel Nelson, Mmes. A. R. Dillingham, J. E. Long, John E. Creed, R. A. Byers, R. E. Wyser, A. J. Brandon, R. B. Watkins, H. F. Teate, R. A. D. Stanis, D. M. Ellis, F. G. Potts and N. A. Smith.

Captain Crozier and Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Byers gave a party for a few friends on Wednesday evening, followed by a "possum hunt" that was productive of five animals captured. A camp supper was served. Among those present for the hunt were Capt. John J. Murphy, Miss Hazel Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. F. S. Schmitt, "Bill" Nelson and others.

The Hostess House was the scene of one of the prettiest soldier parties of the season when the non-commissioned officers of the 6th Infantry entertained some fifty couples at the Thanksgiving dance and social on Friday evening. Mrs. Max Muller received the guests on behalf of the "non-coms," and the 6th Infantry orchestra furnished music. Much credit is due to Sergt. Frank Doyle, 6th Inf., chairman of the entertainment committee.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert M. Burrows, in honor of their week-end guests, Miss Sue Devin Smith and Miss Isabel Griscorn, of Chattanooga, entertained Col. and Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson and Miss Hazel Nelson at dinner Saturday. Following the dinner a very pretty informal social was attended by several officers of the post.

The old Army mess sergeant held forth Thanksgiving Day at the messes at Camp Gordon and most sumptuous dinners were served, the soldiers inviting friends from Atlanta and nearby towns to join with them. A model menu, coming from the 1st Battalion mess of the 6th Infantry, included roast turkey with oyster dressing, giblet gravy; mashed potatoes, creamed corn, candied yams; roast pork; celery, head lettuce; stuffed olives; pumpkin and mince pies; three sorts of cake; mixed pickles; oranges, grapes and candy; cigars and cigarettes; coffee, cocoa; etc.

Col. and Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson were guests of Capt. and

Mrs. Edgar Dunlap at Gainesville, Ga., Thanksgiving Day. The officers of the 6th Infantry had the ladies of the post for dinner at the regimental mess, and the guests, numbering twenty-five, included Col. M. L. McGraw, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham, Major and Mrs. John E. Creed, Major James A. Watson, Major and Mrs. John P. Long, Capt. and Mmes. R. A. Byers, D. M. Ellis, John J. Murphy, R. A. D. Stanis, H. F. Teate, F. G. Potts, A. J. Brandon, Miss Hazel Nelson, Capt. H. L. Harris and James Casey, Lieut. and Mmes. R. E. Wyser, R. B. Watkins, F. S. Schmitt, R. M. Burrows and N. A. Smith, Lieut. A. M. Wilson and R. M. Winfield, and Mrs. Smith, of Chattanooga. The dinner was a seven-course affair. The 6th Infantry orchestra furnished music.

Mrs. Ralph D. Watkins was hostess Tuesday afternoon to the 6th Infantry Chapter of the Army and Navy Relief Society at a three-table bridge-tee. At a dinner party Sunday Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Byers entertained ex-Capt. and Mrs. A. F. Fitzsimons and Lieut. J. E. Mendenhall.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Nov. 29, 1920.

A very successful horse show was given here on Thanksgiving Day, under the management of Major Daniel D. Tompkins, 6th Cav. The show ring was arranged on the parade ground. A number of people from Chattanooga and the surrounding country attended. The judges for all events except the ladies' riding class were Col. Robert R. Wallace, Major Daniel D. Tompkins and Major Hugh H. Broadhurst. Major Tompkins, Capt. Frank D. McGee and Lieut. William W. Jervey judged the ladies' class. The events and the winners of first, second and third places in each were as follows:

Best turned out squad, 1st place, Troop H, Sergt. C. Sullivan, Privts. Kline, Klein, Davis and Jones; 2d, Troop I, Corpl. Monroe, Privts. Buresh, Bohrer, Ludick and Miller; 3d, Troop D, Corpl. Porson, Pvt. 1st Class Snyder, Privts. Kline, Smith and Huston.

Officers' charges, Capt. Holman, "Snooks"; Major Overton, "Flash"; Lieut. Jervey, "Chickamauga."

Enlisted men's mounts, Sergt. Gill, Troop H, "Jimmie"; Sergt. Davidson, Troop D, "Datto"; Corpl. McCaslan, Troop I, "Maryland."

Officers' jumping, Lieut. Holberg, "Bolshevik"; Capt. McGee, "Jimmie Ford"; Capt. Holman, "Snooks."

Troopers' jumping, Corpl. Roach, Troop G, "Henry Ford"; 1st Sergt. Green, Troop H, "Mickey"; 1st Sergt. Clark, Troop K, "Nigger."

Military jumping, officers, Capt. Holman, "Snooks"; Major Overton, "Flash"; Lieut. Holberg, "Bolshevik."

Military jumping, troopers, Corpl. Caulty, Troop K, "Nigger"; Sergt. Webb, Troop G, "Steamboat"; 1st Sergt. Mikesell, Troop B, "Bob."

Riding competition for Andrews cup, Miss Dale, "Snooks"; Miss Cramer, "Bob"; Mrs. Broadhurst, "Mickey."

Total number of points won by troops for regimental cup, Troop H 13, G 8, K 6, D 4, L 4, B 1.

Colonel Jenkins has been assigned to command of the 11th Cavalry and he and Mrs. Jenkins will leave in a few days for their new station, Presidio of Monterey, Calif. Colonel Barton has been assigned to duty with the high schools of St. Joseph, Mo. Lieutenant Stecker has gone to Washington, assigned to college duty. Major Roy Henry and Lieutenant Gatchell have left for Atlanta, to recruiting duty. Major and Mrs. Mueller have gone to Harrisburg, Pa., Major Mueller on recruiting duty. Major and Mrs. Trout and Captain Harker are recent additions to the medical garrison. Captain Bond, M.C., has gone to Fort Dade, Fla., for discharge. Captain Truxes is away on temporary duty at Camp Pike, Ark. Lieutenant Stout, D.C., has returned from an extended tour of duty at Key West, Fla.

The post football team, Lieutenant Bowie in charge, played its first game on Saturday, its opponent being the High School team at South Pittsburg, Tenn. The High School team won, 36 to 0.

Lieutenant Van Ingen is on leave in New York city, where he was called by the death of his mother. Miss Audrey Dale spent the Thanksgiving holidays with her parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Dale.

NOTES FROM THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 28, 1920.

Capt. H. K. Caze has recently arrived from Newport as relief to Comdr. G. N. Hayward. He and Mrs. Caze expect to move into their new quarters very soon. Miss Ella Van Kleek is a guest of her uncle, Capt. N. J. Blackwood, U.S.N., at the Chelsea Hospital, Mass. Capt. and Mrs. Blackwood are expecting Comdr. and Mrs. J. H. Walsh as guests for a few days. The U.S.S. Florida cast off from the yard docks Nov. 13, having been chosen as the ship to convey Secretary Colby on his trip to South America.

Comdr. and Mrs. R. B. Hilliard are away temporarily on a visit to New York.

For the benefit of those officers and their families who did not go to the Army and Navy game a scoreboard was erected at the Armory, on which the returns of the game received by radio, were registered. Captain Snow officiating. Navy songs and yells were given by those present, and dancing and refreshments followed to celebrate the victory of the Navy team.

Comdr. R. B. Hilliard and student officers at the Boston Institute of Technology attended a Construction Corps dinner given in New York on the night before the game. Mr. Stanley C. Snow, who served in the Construction Corps during the war and who is the son of Captain Snow, was also present.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. S. S. Robison entertained at dinner last week Major Gen. and Mrs. Shanks, U.S.A., who have recently come to Boston.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Nov. 27, 1920.

Many of the officers and their families were hosts at dinner parties on Thanksgiving Day, entertaining other families and the bachelor officers, while several entertained guests from the Twin Cities. Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Gillilan entertained for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Rhinow and six overtown friends. Lieutenants Parker and Mouma were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Edward G. Sherburne. Col. and Mrs. Girard Sturtevant and Miss Margery Sturtevant were guests of overtown friends, as were also Lieut. and Mrs. Castle Parrish. Another dinner party held at the post was that given by Major and Mrs. Charles Sturtevant. The day's festivities were brought to a close by the second hop held at the Hostess House, Mrs. Castle Parrish and Mrs. J. P. Gillilan being the hostesses. Mrs. Parrish wore a gown of apricot georgette crepe beaded with iridescent beads. Mrs. Gillilan's frock was of turquoise blue tulle banded in silver. A most attractive black lace gown was worn by Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad, wife of Colonel Bjornstad.

Mrs. L. G. Barry and Miss Helen Barry, wife and daughter of Colonel Barry, are visiting Mrs. Thomas Fox and Captain Fox for several weeks. Capt. and Mrs. Mackenzie are moving into an apartment at 25-A. Mrs. Gilbert G. Goodwin, wife of Major Goodwin, has returned home after spending several weeks at the post hospital recovering from a severe illness. Mrs. Paul Goode is visiting her family in Chicago.

Colonel Bjornstad, Colonel Rutherford, Captain Shellhorn, Lieutenants Harns and Goode rode in the paper chase given by Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Saunders, St. Paul, on Thanksgiving Day. The riders had breakfast at the Town and Country Club after the chase. Mrs. Castle Parrish entertained Mr. and Mrs. Rawlston, formerly of the 86th Infantry, at dinner last week.

Miss Conley, sister of Mrs. Baumeister, has returned to her home in Wisconsin. Mrs. J. P. Gillilan was hostess at the last meeting of the Bridge Club.

With the coming of cold weather many new forms of entertainment are being planned. A rink is being prepared and slides for toboggans are in process of construction.

Major Gen. A. D. McRae, of Vancouver, has arrived in Minneapolis to join Mrs. McRae, who is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Howe. Mr. and Mrs. Howe and their daughter, Mrs. McRae, returned Wednesday from Fargo, N.D., where they attended the wedding of Mr. Howe's

nephew, George Coleman Howe, and Miss Esther Talcott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Talcott, of Fargo.

Colonel Bjornstad was one of the speakers at the supper given Tuesday by the Men's Club of the Church of St. John the Evangelist in St. Paul. Col. and Mrs. Earl D. Luce returned Thursday from the East, after a two weeks' visit in New York and Philadelphia as guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McAdoo. Mrs. McAdoo before her marriage was Miss Dorothy Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Comfort Brown, brother and sister-in-law of Col. and Mrs. Luce.

Mrs. George W. Harris, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Schick, has gone to San Antonio, Texas, where Major Harris is now stationed.

SAN DIEGO AND NEARBY BASES.

San Diego, Calif., Nov. 25, 1920.

At her Coronado home Sunday evening Mrs. Grace Flood-Roberts entertained with a game supper party, her guests including Comdr. and Mrs. John H. Towers, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. W. Spencer, Capt. Powers Symington, Lieutenant Gray and Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings.

Miss Eleanor Fink, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Fink, of Chicago, is spending the winter with her aunt and uncle, Comdr. and Mrs. Mathias E. Manly, in Coronado. A number of affairs are being planned by the younger set in honor of Miss Fink.

Major and Mrs. Shepley W. Fitzgerald were hosts Saturday at a dinner party at the home of Mrs. Fitzgerald's mother, Mrs. Giles Kellogg, in Coronado, the invited guests including Rear Admiral and Mrs. Roger Welles, Capt. and Mrs. James H. Tomb, Comdr. and Mrs. Roland W. Schumann, Major and Mrs. Arthur Boyd. Major Fitzgerald is in command of Rockwell Field, on North Island.

Mrs. W. P. S. Prentice entertained Friday with an elaborate reception in honor of Capt. W. W. Gilmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gilmer, recent arrivals in this city. About 400 guests were invited. Among those who assisted the hostess were Mmes. Roger Welles, Charles H. Lyman, John Stafford, John L. Nelson, Edwin T. Landon, W. R. Cashman, Guy Brown, Charles B. Logsdon and A. A. Ackerman.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Alexander, Lieut. Claude C. Vickers and Ensign L. J. Baker were guests at a dinner party given Wednesday by Miss Natalia Fisher, at Hotel del Coronado, where she is spending the season. Mrs. Minerva W. Woodworth, of Coronado, was hostess at a bridge and tea at her home Wednesday, her guests including Mmes. Taylor Evans, John Towers, E. Winfield Spencer, Martin J. Peterson, Henry C. Mustin and Hayne Ellis.

Honoring Mrs. James J. Kidder, of New York, a guest at Hotel del Coronado, Mrs. Martin J. Peterson, wife of Lieutenant Peterson, U.S.N., gave a dinner party at her home on Orange avenue, Coronado, Saturday. At her home, 3949 First street, Mrs. J. A. Brown, wife of Surgeon Brown, U.S.N., was hostess Wednesday at a bridge-tee, honoring her mother-in-law, Mrs. J. W. Brown, and Mrs. T. O. Kussmaul, of Newark, Ohio, who are spending the winter here.

The crew of the U.S.S. Prairie were hosts at a grand ball and banquet at the U.S. Grant Hotel on Monday evening, with a very large list of invited guests from this city and Coronado. One of the features of the entertainment was the presence of members of the "Listen, Lester," company, playing at the Spreckels Theater, who gave several numbers that were greatly enjoyed. The Grant ball room was specially decorated for the occasion, and an elaborate menu was served.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Clyde B. Camerer entertained recently at their home, 1675 Fourth street, with an informal dinner, their guests including Comdr. and Mrs. John L. Neilson, Comdr. and Mrs. Ellis Lando and Mrs. Edwin Gutierrez. Comdr. and Mrs. Camerer went to Los Angeles to spend Thanksgiving with the former's parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Camerer.

Lieut. Russell S. Berkey, U.S.N., has reported for duty on the staff of Capt. William V. Pratt, commander of the Destroyer Force of the Pacific Fleet, and, with Mrs. Berkey, has taken apartments for the winter at 1014 Florida avenue, Coronado. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas S. Jewett, U.S.N., who have been at Hotel del Coronado since coming here in July, have taken a house on Montecito Way, Mission Hills. Captain Jewett is on duty at the naval air station on North Island.

Mrs. Arthur Boyd, wife of Major Boyd, post surgeon at Rockwell Field, was hostess at a luncheon for a number of her friends recently. Those present including Mmes. Shepley W. Fitzgerald, Roy Pickford and Theodore C. Macaulay and Miss Hester Uhl. With covers laid for twelve, Dr. and Mrs. Paul M. Carrington entertained with a Thanksgiving Day dinner in honor of their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Wallis, who motored down from Los Angeles. Capt. and Mrs. Henry W. Pope were among others present.

Comdr. and Mrs. J. Truman Swasey, Jr., are now registered at the U. S. Grant Hotel. Mrs. Swasey having returned from a visit of three months in San Francisco. Commander Swasey came into port yesterday as commanding officer of the new destroyer, the U.S.S. S. P. Lee.

The tenth anniversary of the San Diego Army and Navy Academy was celebrated Tuesday with special exercises in the chapel. Capt. Thomas A. Davis, president and founder of the Academy, gave a brief history of the school from its founding. A banquet was given in the evening by Capt. and Mrs. Davis.

Elaborate Thanksgiving Day dinners were served on all the naval craft in port to-day. The menu card of the Brooklyn bore the first Thanksgiving proclamation of William Bradford, governor of Plymouth, in 1621. The menu, prepared by Lieut. L. C. English, supply officer, and C. B. Boatright, chief commissary steward, was as follows: Cream of celery soup, celery radishes, sweet pickles, lobster salad, baked spiced ham, stuffed turkey, cranberry sauce, U. S. giblet gravy, French peas, mashed potatoes, candied sweet potatoes, apple pie, ice-cream, cigarettes, café noir. Paymr, S. L. Hammond and Chief Comy, Steward A. L. Benton, of the U.S.S. Crosby, flagship of the 15th Division of destroyers, prepared a most elaborate menu, as did also on board the scout cruiser U.S.S. Salem Paymr, R. T. Mahon and Chief Comy, Steward C. P. Sisson. At the Naval Air Station, Naval Radio Station, Naval Hospital and other Government establishments special menus were arranged for the big dinner of the year.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 28, 1920.

Mrs. H. D. Baxter, who is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. George S. Gillis, at the Presidio, entertained a number of friends at a luncheon on Wednesday. The guests included Mmes. Benjamin Alvord, H. D. Blasland, J. T. Clarke, W. H. Brooks and L. W. Oliver. Mrs. L. W. Oliver, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver, has recently arrived at the Presidio from her home at Fort Leavenworth and is the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. J. T. Clarke.

Capt. Henry B. Price, commandant of Yerba Buena, and Mrs. Price entertained the members of the Congressional committee at a buffet luncheon on Saturday. They also entertained at a large Thanksgiving dinner for a number of officers of the visiting fleet.

The regular fortnightly hop given at the Officers' Club last Friday was one of the most successful of the season. A large number of dinners preceded the hop, which was followed by a number of supper parties. Major and Mrs. C. K. Berle entertained at a dinner at their quarters in honor of their house guest, Miss Anne Lee Tuohy, of Butte, Mont. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Olds, Major and Mrs. Guerra, Mrs. Griffith, Miss Fletcher, Miss Ramona Murtiga, Major Graham, Col. Thomas A. Pearce, commanding officer of the post, and Mrs. Pearce entertained at a supper for about forty guests. The affair was given in honor of their sons, Carroll and Burton Pearce. Major and Mrs. Wallace McNamara were among other dinner hosts of the evening.

The Officers' Club was the scene of a delightful tea-dance on Thursday given by the Ladies' Club to about seventy-five guests, who were received by Mrs. Arturo Guerra and Mrs. H. A. Starn.

Mrs. A. D. Chaffin, who was called East on account of the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Sommers, at her home in Atlanta, returned to the Presidio last week with her mother's remains. Mrs. Sommers's illness was very sudden, but Mrs.

Chaffin fortunately reached Atlanta several days before her mother's death.

The Pacific Fleet's stay in port was a festive week for San Francisco. San Francisco entertained extensively for the officers of the fleet, who in turn gave a number of luncheons, teas and dinners aboard the different ships. The fleet regatta on Wednesday was the inspiration for a particularly large number of luncheons and teas aboard ship. Among the officers who entertained were Capt. O. L. Hussey, of the U.S.S. Idaho; Lieut. Comdr. John Gates, of the U.S.S. Mississippi; Lieutenant Brown, of the New Mexico; Capt. William Moffett, of the U.S.S. Mississippi, and many others.

NAVY GAZETTE.

(Continued from page 397.)

Lieut. C. W. Colonna to U.S.S. Charleston.
Lieut. (j.g.) C. F. Gisham to conn. f.o. U.S.S. 89 and on board when commissioned.
Pharm. R. E. Heun to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut. Comdr. G. M. James to Navy Yard, Puget Sd., Wash.
Lieut. (j.g.) F. Keil to U.S.S. Alert.
Lieut. G. F. J. Labele to officer in charge Navy Recruiting Station, Rochester, N.Y.
Lieut. (j.g.) H. B. Luessen to Naval Sta., New Orleans, La.
Ensign H. M. Mergen to U.S.S. Buffalo.
Lieut. L. P. Sargent to R.S., Mare Island, Calif.
Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Saxer to command U.S.S. William D. Preston.
Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle to command U.S.S. Leary.
Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Smith to U.S.S. Mississippi.
Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Williams to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.
Comdr. G. B. Wright to command U.S.S. Stockton.
Ensign H. R. Brookman to U.S.S. Breece.
Lieut. (j.g.) G. M. Jackson to U.S.S. Thatcher.
Lieut. L. M. Minizer to communication officer, Destroyer Squadron 11.
Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Quinlan to command U.S.S. Sproston.
Ensign W. P. Hepburn to U.S.S. Montgomery.
Ensign N. S. Ives to U.S.S. Radford.
Lieut. W. J. Nunnally, jr., to U.S.S. Lambertson.
Ensign L. W. Jones to Naval Aviation Detachment, March Field, Riverside, Calif.
Chief Gunr. R. T. Bundy to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.
Lieut. Comdr. J. C. P. Katterfield to command U.S.S. Saturn.
Lieut. (j.g.) B. Rhodes to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Orders Issued to Officers Nov. 26, 1920.

Lieut. R. H. Harper to U.S.S. Fulton.
Ensign D. L. Jones to U.S.S. Oklahoma.
Comdr. R. A. Koch to command Submarine Div. Five.
Comdr. G. J. Meyers to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. W. P. Mull to duty Submarine Base, Coco Solo, C.Z.
Comdr. A. C. Read to command U.S.S. Harding.
Chief Carp. W. E. Redfern to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.
Lieut. J. S. Woods to U.S.S. Texas as ex. off.
Lieut. G. B. Woolley to Naval Aviation Detachment, March Field, Riverside, Calif.
Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Knight to duty Asiatic Station.
Lieut. (j.g.) G. N. Maynard to U.S.S. Minnesota.

Orders Issued to Officers Nov. 27, 1920.

Ensign A. W. Akers to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Capt. Clarence L. Arnold to duty as a squadron commander, Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. C. E. Babson to command U.S.S. Patasco.
Ensigns L. J. Baker, C. S. Beighler, A. O. R. Bergeson, M. E. Browder, W. H. Buracker and G. H. Burnham to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. H. W. Clark to Air Force, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. Comdr. C. M. Cooke to U.S.S. Rainbow as ex. off.
Ensign H. F. Cope to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. J. W. Daugherty (Med.C.) to Naval Training Station, Hampton Roads, Va.
Ensign B. W. Decker to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. (j.g.) A. F. Dietrich to Air Force, Atlantic Fleet.
Ensign W. L. Eagleton to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. (j.g.) E. C. Fielder to Air Force, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. J. L. Fisher to U.S.S. H-2.
Ensign E. P. Forrester to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. (j.g.) W. H. Funk (Med.C.) to Naval Training Station, Hampton Roads, Va.
Ensigns J. F. Gillon, W. B. Giggins, R. M. Graham, A. O. Harrington and D. Harrison to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Comdr. C. C. Hartigan to Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept., Washington.
Ensigns O. S. Haskell, M. E. Hatch, C. M. Head and E. F. Helmkamp to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. T. A. Hoppe to U.S.S. Haron.
Mach. A. Isaac to Naval Air Station, Coco Solo, C.Z.
Ensigns R. Keith, B. J. Kelley and P. R. Kinney to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Btan. E. S. Langborgh to U.S.S. Minneapolis conn. Oil Barge 24.
Lieut. W. S. Leavenworth (Med.C.) to Naval Air Station, Coco Solo, C.Z.
Ensign J. B. Longstaff to U.S.S. S-3.
Ensigns B. S. Mansfield, L. V. Mason, A. P. Mullinix, W. Roberts and F. C. Sachse to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Ensign T. C. Scaffie to U.S.S. Delaware.
Ensigns H. P. Schubert, M. F. Sproul and P. W. Sleinhagen to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. F. B. Stump det. Atlantic N.C. Plane Div.; to Air Force, Atlantic Fleet.
Ensigns B. T. Talbot, E. M. Tilton, W. G. Tomlinson, H. W. Turner, J. F. Vetter and W. H. Wallace to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Capt. C. H. Woodward det. Naval Commission to Brazil; to Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept.
Lieut. (j.g.) A. W. McMahon and Lieut. H. H. Thorburn to Air Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Orders Issued to Officers Nov. 29, 1920.

Lieut. C. A. Armstrong to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Ensign V. P. Blakelee to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. J. B. Bostick (M.C.) to duty with Asiatic Fleet.
Ensign W. Butler to U.S.S. Pennsylvania.
Lieut. C. W. A. Campbell to aid and flag lieutenant on staff Capt. W. V. Pratt, Comdr. Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. W. Cunningham to U.S.S. Bagaduce.
Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Fay to U.S.S. Beaver as navigator.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. V. Flavel (Sup. C.) to duty, Naval Supply Depot, Sphatlo, Dalmatia.
Btan. H. R. Gibson to U.S.S. Potomac.
Ensign E. E. Haase to U.S.S. Tennessee.
Mach. W. H. Hyatt to U.S.S. Elder.
Lieut. J. E. Jones to U.S.S. Williamson as engr. off.
Capt. D. W. Knox to command U.S.S. Charleston, reporting Dec. 6, 1920.
Lieut. (j.g.) E. J. Lysaught to U.S.S. Winslow.
Lieut. L. D. McCormick to U.S.S. New York.
Carp. F. Meyerhoff to U.S.S. Minnesota.
Lieut. (j.g.) R. A. Ofstie to communication officer Destroyer Squadron Five, Pacific Fleet.
Mach. D. O'Neill to R.S., Puget Sound, Wash.
Lieut. F. J. M. Parduhn to instructor in Optical School, navy yard, Washington, D.C.
Ensign D. A. Peterson to command Sub-Chaser 294.
Rear Admiral W. R. Shoemaker to Comdt. 14th Naval Dist.
Lieut. A. A. Smith to U.S.S. Bernadou.
Lieut. A. Stuart to Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.
Ensign G. W. Stuart to U.S.S. Winslow.
Comdr. W. W. Webster (Conn. C.) to navy yard, New York.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. L. Wisenbaker to U.S.S. R-24.

Orders Issued to Officers Nov. 30, 1920.

Lieut. P. A. Astoria to U.S.S. New Mexico.
Ensigns E. T. Auger, M. A. Baber and T. W. Battle to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Ensign M. H. Cronter to U.S.S. Queros.
Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Flanagan to command U.S.S. Barney.
Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Fraser to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.
Btan. J. B. Hardy to Navy, Tra. Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.
Mach. J. Healey to U.S.S. New Mexico.
Ensign W. V. Hines to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. H. S. Klein to U.S.S. Herbert.
Lieut. J. R. McKean to command U.S.S. Bobolink.
Ensign S. J. Michael to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Carp. G. Murphy to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ensign H. E. Padley to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.

Mach. J. L. Reiser to U.S.S. Mallard.
Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Richardson to command U.S.S. Goldsborough.
Ensign J. W. Rodas to U.S.S. Oklahoma.
Lieut. H. St. O. Sease to U.S.S. Harding as ex. off.
Gunr. T. L. Zynda to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 59 and on board when commissioned.
Ensign W. T. Burgess to U.S.S. Buffalo.
Lieut. L. Cooper to U.S.S. Radford.
Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Lowe to command U.S.S. Kennison.
Ensigns A. W. Akers and B. W. Decker to U.S.S. William Jones.
Ensign C. D. Murphy to U.S.S. Birmingham.
Lieut. F. P. Webster to U.S.S. William Jones.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. H. Green to Naval Training Detachment, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ALFORD.—Born at Long Beach, Calif., Nov. 9, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Leon O. Alford, U.S.N., a son, Jack Leland Alford.
BEVAN.—Born at Fort Sill, Okla., Nov. 7, 1920, to the wife of Capt. W. L. Bevan, 1st Field Art., U.S.A., a son, Wendell Lowell Bevan, jr.
BISHOP.—Born at Camp Lewis, Wash., Nov. 14, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Francis G. Bishop, 39th U.S. Inf., a son, Francis Gaines Bishop, jr.
FALES.—Born to Major and Mrs. E. W. Fales, U.S. Inf., a son on Nov. 28, 1920, at the home of Mrs. Fales's parents, Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Baker, U.S.N., retired, 122 States avenue, Atlantic City, N.J.
FRENCH.—Born at Fort Porter, N.Y., Nov. 21, 1920, to the wife of Capt. Alfred G. French, U.S.A., a daughter, Margaret Eileen French.
JABLONS.—Born at New York city, Nov. 26, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Abraham Jablons, Med. Corps, U.S.N.R.F., a son.
RODGERS.—Born at Washington, D.C., Nov. 29, 1920, to the wife of Comdr. C. R. P. Rodgers, U.S.N., a son.
RYDER.—Born at Camp Dix, N.J., Nov. 24, 1920, to the wife of Capt. Charles W. Ryder, 16th Inf., U.S.A., a son, Charles Wolcott Ryder, jr.
SHERRILL.—Born at Albany, N.Y., Nov. 29, 1920, to the wife of Capt. Stephen H. Sherrill, U.S. Cav., a son, Stephen Hunting Sherrill, jr.
SYKES.—Born at Willis, Texas, Nov. 6, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. James B. Sykes, U.S.N., a daughter, Margaret Lucille Sykes.
TERRY.—Born at Camp Eustis, Va., Nov. 27, 1920, to the wife of Capt. Philip D. Terry, Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Pauline Yvonne Terry.
THOMPSON.—Born at Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Nov. 21, 1920, to the wife of Sergt. John R. Thompson, Veterinary Corps, U.S.A., a son, John Robert Thompson, jr.
WOLF.—Born at Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 27, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. George W. Wolf, U.S.N., a son, George Wheeler Wolf, jr.

MARRIED.

ATWOOD.—Mackaye.—At Newport, R.I., Nov. 25, 1920, Major Roy S. Atwood, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Mary Mackaye.
DANIELS.—NICHOLS.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 24, 1920, Lieut. Morris S. Daniels, jr., 8d U.S. Cav., and Miss Mamie Margaret Nichols.
FULLER.—LEDOUX.—At New York city Dec. 2, 1920, Cyril Louis Fuller, son of Col. Alvarado M. Fuller, U.S.A., and Miss Carrie Reid Ledoux.
LEE.—BLANDIN.—At Baltimore, Md., Nov. 24, 1920, Lieut. Comdr. Jerome A. Lee, U.S.N., and Miss Eugenie E. Blandin, daughter of the late Lieut. John J. Blandin, U.S.N., and Mrs. Blandin.
NEILSON.—GARRISON.—At New York city, Nov. 27, 1920, Lieut. Frederick W. Neilson, U.S.N., and Miss Eulalia Seeley Garrison.
SHELLEY.—PALMER.—At Houston, Texas, Nov. 9, 1920, Lieut. Col. James E. Shelley, U.S.A., and Miss Nannie Palmer.
WARE.—MCCUE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 26, 1920, Major James E. Ware, U.S.A., and Miss Marguerite Marie McCue.
WILKINS.—HUNTRESS.—At San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 17, 1920, Capt. Roland Wilkins, 9th U.S. Inf., and Miss Lorena Katherine Huntress.
WISHAAR.—KIDDER.—At New York city, Nov. 25, 1920, Lieut. Comdr. William P. Wishaar, U.S.C.G., and Miss Elise Kidder.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—Died at New York city, Nov. 28, 1920, Mrs. Anne Orlis Arnold, wife of Capt. C. L. Arnold, U.S.N.
CLAPPE.—Died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., Nov. 23, 1920, Capt. Arthur Clappe, commandant U.S. Army Bandmasters' School, Governors Island, New York.
DOWNING.—Died at New York city, Nov. 24, 1920, Mrs. A. D. Downing, age sixty-four years, sister of Brig. Gen. T. F. Davis, U.S.A., retired.
LOVE.—Died at Ashbury Park, N.J., Nov. 20, 1920, Mrs. Mary Love, wife of Rev. John Love, D.D., and mother of Major Robert R. Love, U.S.A., of Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
PEABODY.—Died at Fort Wayne, Mich., Nov. 23, 1920, Mrs. Margaret Anne Peabody, grandmother of Mrs. James S. Young, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Young, U.S.A.
PYNE.—Died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 30, 1920, Mrs. Eliza Glover Pyne, widow of the Rev. Charles March Pyne, Capt., U.S.A., ret., mother of Comdr. Frederick G. Pyne, Supply Corps, U.S.N., and grandmother of Cadet Frederick C. Pyne, U.S.M.A., and Mदन. Schuyler N. Pyne, U.S.N.A.
SACKETT.—Died at Haverford, Pa., Nov. 18, 1920, after a brief illness in the forty-sixth year of his age, Franklin P. Sackett, late commander, Supply Corps, U.S.N., husband of Marion Leech Sackett, son of Emma L. Sackett and the late Brig. Gen. Frederic M. Sackett, of Rhode Island.
SCOTT.—Died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 2, 1920, Major Guy T. Scott, U.S.A., retired.
SHIEL.—Died at Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov. 14, 1920, Capt. Robert H. Shiel, U.S.M.C., retired.
SMALL.—Died at San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 28, 1920, Mr. Henry J. Small, father of Mrs. Fisher, wife of Major Arthur G. Fisher, Air Ser., U.S.A., and of Mrs. Pierce, wife of Mr. Junius Pierce, formerly major, U.S.A.
SYMONS.—Died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 24, 1920, Col. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A., retired, formerly of the Corps of Engineers.
WILCOX.—Died at New York city, Nov. 27, 1920, Mrs. Mary Wilcox, wife of Col. Cornelius De W. Wilcox.
YOUNG.—Died at Fort Wayne, Mich., Nov. 19, 1920, Margaret Anne Young, daughter of Lieut. Col. James S. Young, U.S.A., and Mrs. Young.

MEMORIAL TO 69TH N.Y.

A memorial to the men of the old 69th N.Y. and to the men of the 165th N.Y., organized from the latter for the World War, who lost their lives in war, was unveiled and dedicated in Old Calvary Cemetery at Long Island City, N.Y., Nov. 28, 1920. The memorial is a granite shaft and base, ten by six feet, with bronze tablets on its four sides, on one of which is recorded the battles of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars, and on another the record of the regiment in the World War. The other two tablets bear the names of the present officers of the Veteran Corps and of the Women's Auxiliary, The

memorial was brought about by a committee of members and patriotic citizens, including ex-Municipal Court Justice John Ryan; Col. John J. Phelan, commander of the regiment; Lieut. Col. Charles Healy, commander of the Veteran Corps; the Rev. Father William J. Daly, chaplain, Spanish-American War, and Lieut. Col. Timothy Moynahan, late of the 165th.

THANKSGIVING DINNERS.

We have received a number of Thanksgiving dinner menus from various organizations of the Army and Navy, which all show excellent taste in preparation of the menus and in the selection of the viands, which were undoubtedly highly enjoyed. We give below as examples some of the menus, and regret that space does not permit the publication of all of them.

Recruit Depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y.: Depot commander, Col. George W. McIver, Inf.; executive officer, Lieut. Col. George W. Biegler, Cav.; adjutant, Major Edmund C. Waddill, Inf.; mess officer, Major Rafael A. Segarra, Inf. Dinner: Roast turkey, giblet gravy, bread dressing; vegetables—candied sweet potatoes, creamed peas, mashed potatoes, cranberry sauce; relish—olives, mixed pickles, celery; desserts—pumpkin pie, plain cake, mixed candy, mince pie, ice cream, mixed nuts; fruits—apples, bananas; cigars, cigarettes; apple cider and coffee.

Co. M, 30th Infantry, Camp Pike, Ark.: Capt. Paul P. Logan, Lieut. Aubrey C. Strickland; 1st Sergt. Robert Coble and James A. Logan; John Schmeltz, mess steward. Menu: Soup—oyster stew, oyster crackers; roasts—roast turkey, roast loin pork, cranberry sauce, apple sauce, oyster dressing, giblet gravy; vegetables—candied sweet potatoes, mashed Irish potatoes, creamed corn, cauliflower, asparagus tips and mayonnaise dressing; relishes—sweet mixed pickles, stuffed olives, celery, lettuce, sliced tomatoes, catsup; chocolate layer cake, coconut layer cake, jelly roll, mince pie, pumpkin pie; dessert—ice cream, grapes, candy, oranges, apples, mixed nuts, bananas; cigars, cigarettes; drinks—cocon, sweet cider; bread, butter.

Fort Thomas, Ky., post hospital: Oyster stew; celery, roast turkey, olives; mashed potatoes, candied sweet potatoes, green peas, creamed carrots; cranberry sauce; mince pie and American cheese; strawberry ice cream, frosted cake, layer cake, assorted nuts; sweet cider, coffee with cream; raisin bread; cigars and cigarettes.

Among other menus received were those of the following organizations:

Q.M. Corps Detachment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Capt. Arthur W. Parker, commanding; acting first sergeant, Tech. Sergt. Joseph Stapleton; technical sergeant, William T. Youart; staff sergeants—Edwin R. Forrest, Earl W. Crandall, Percy E. March; sergeants—Taylor C. Carr, John M. Simmerall, Robert F. Knight; acting mess sergeant, Maurice Publsky; acting supply sergeant, James B. Dugan.

321st Repair and Salvage Co. and Headquarters Co., 304th Brigade, Camp Meade, Md.: Capt. Jesse L. Thompson commanding 321st Repair and Salvage Co.; Staff Sergts. Frank E. Duntley and James M. Curran. Headquarters Co., 304th Brigade, Tank corps: Capt. T. J. Sledge commanding; Master Sergt. Joseph B. Humlin; Staff Sergts. Bernard J. Wittnebert, Frank L. Blair and James F. Moore.

Staff Companies, 30th Infantry, Camp Pike, Ky.: Headquarters Co., Capt. Lauren L. LaHue commanding; Master Sergts. John Spitznagel, Walter H. Herrington and Joseph F. Smolka; 1st Sergt. William M. Kelley; Staff Sergts. George E. Davis, Fred C. Shellenberg, Russell Schmitz, David C. Fix, Isaiah M. Fentress and John E. Tarasino. Supply Co., Capt. Sherman P. Walker commanding; Master Sergts. George Cannon, Harvey McCormick and Frank King; 1st Sergts. Harve Jamerson, Robert Sprouse and John Lapinsky. Machine Gun Co., Capt. Burr P. Irvin commanding; Lieut. G. O. Clark, 1st Sergt. George Richardson, Sergts. Paul Lenk and W. Madziarski.

Supply Co., 76th Field Artillery, Camp Pike, Ark.: Capt. Carl J. Lehnard commanding; Master Sergts. Thomas F. McGuire, William A. Cole; 1st Sergts. Harry Morse and Jeremiah J. Lynch.

U.S.S. Oklahoma, Capt. N. E. Irwin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.: Cream of tomato soup, crockers; sweet pickles, heart of celery; roast turkey, oyster dressing, giblet gravy, cranberry sauce, creamed cauliflower, mashed potatoes, candied sweet potatoes; baked spiced ham, lettuce and tomato salad; Malaga grapes, table pears, pumpkin pie, mince pie; Neapolitan ice cream, cake; mixed nuts, coffee and cigarettes.

STATE FORCES.

Up to and including Nov. 12, 1920, Federal recognition had been extended to the following units of New York troops: Entire 22d Engineers; 13th Coast Defense Command; 2d, 3d, 23d and 71st Infantry; ten troops of 1st Cavalry; one troop in Squadron A; 1st and 2d Battalions of 1st Field Artillery; 1st and 2d Battalions of 2d Field Artillery; three batteries of the 65th Field Artillery; three units of 3rd Coast Defense Command; two units of 9th Coast Defense Command; three companies of 7th Infantry; thirteen units of 69th Infantry, and two units of the Sanitary Detachment.

NEW JERSEY.

Adj. Gen. Frederick Gilkyson, of New Jersey, announced on Nov. 23 the plans for the reorganization of the state National Guard in conformity with the plan of the War Department for the formation of the 2d Corps Area, comprising the states of New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

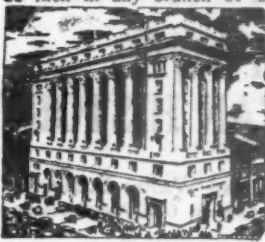
The New Jersey general officers will consist of a major general in command of the division, a brigadier general of Infantry and a brigadier general of Field Artillery. The divisional troops allotted to New Jersey are: Division headquarters, special division troops, including division headquarters detachment, division headquarters company, division signal company, division military police, motorcycle company, ordnance maintenance company, medical and dental personnel, Infantry brigade of two regiments; Field Artillery brigade headquarters, regiment of Field Artillery; ammunition train, Engineer regiment, division Air Service, medical regiment and divisional trains. Supplementing the division troops will be a signal battalion, a Cavalry regiment and four companies of Coast Artillery.

The allotment was decided upon at conferences at Governors Island attended by Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, commanding the 2d Corps Area; Col. William Weigel and Col. George C. Richards, General Staff; Lieut. Col. Samuel C. Sharlie and Lieut. Col. John L. Bond, all U.S.A.; Major General O'Ryan, of New York; Brigadier General Ellison, of Delaware, and Brig. Gen. F. Gilkyson, of New Jersey.

The maximum strength of the allotment is 441 officers and 18,339 men. This is based upon the proportion of 200 men for each Senator and Representative in Congress, with a proportionate increase until 800 men for each Senator and

Officers and Men in U. S. Service

This bank places its facilities at the disposal of men in any branch of Government service. We receive deposits by mail and afford absolute safety and liberal interest.



You can have part of your pay allotted to us to build up your Savings Account.

Information on request.

2% paid on checking and 3% on savings accounts

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President

UNITED TRUST COMPANY

of the District of Columbia

Southwest Corner of 15th and H Streets, N.W. Washington, D. C.

Representative has been reached. This number is required as a minimum before June 30, 1924.

General Gilkison said that it was planned to have the New Jersey division designated as the 29th, so as to have the units designated as they were during the war. New Jersey furnished 11,353 troops of the 27,668 in the 29th Division, which was drawn from this state, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

"The principles regulating these allotments," said General Gilkison, "contemplate a peace-time organization capable in a major emergency of quick and orderly expansion to the strength required for the initial mobilization for war, but without the addition of a single tactical unit."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

G. C. W. asks: Enlisted June 15, 1920; was previously in the Army from June 6, 1917, to Nov. 23, 1918. When should I receive the \$90 bonus? Answer: At end of your present three-year enlistment; that is, June 14, 1923.

P. F. M.—An enlisted man of the U. S. Army who served with an American unit attached to the British army, and who believes he earned a British medal, should write to The Adjutant General, U. S. A., through the channel, as all foreign awards are or should be on file in Washington.

R. E. G. asks: If an enlisted man has been discharged from emergency enlistment and receives clothing to take to his home and re-enlist after two months for one year, is he entitled to clothing again on discharge? Answer: See article on page 263, our issue of Nov. 6. While a discharged soldier is allowed to wear the uniform to his home, he thereafter may wear it only on occasions of ceremony or as otherwise permitted in Sec. 125, National Defense Act.

N. D.—In regard to the single list arrangement of the two officers who were both lieutenants in the federalized guard April 6, 1917, one accepting a commission in the Regular Army June 14, 1917, and the other continuing an emergency officer until the recent examinations, when he too became a Regular as of July 1, 1920. Both have had the same amount of "commissioned service prior to Nov. 11, 1918," but as shown in the "Fourth" step of Sec. 24a, the Regular commissioned June 14, 1917, will precede the new Regular of July 1.

N. L.—The U. S. Army did not issue war service stripes for service in any other than American forces, but a U. S. recruit who had formerly served in the war zone in either of the Allied forces is authorized to wear the decorations or marks of service issued to him by the army with which he served against the Central Powers.

M. M. B.—A man who has enlisted in the Army for one year is not permitted to extend this for one year. All re-enlistments are for three years.

LEE R.—The Ordnance School of Application is at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. The Ordnance School of Operation, Maintenance and Repair is at Raritan, N. J. Apply to The A. G. regarding detail for course of instruction.

R. E. M.—You are on your second enlistment in the Navy, as the only enlistment you served in full was your first or apprentice period.

A. R. T.—If you have never received the honorable discharge bonus of \$60 on account of your war service, see a recruiting officer for the purpose of sending a certified copy of your discharge paper to the Finance Department, War Dept., Washington, D. C.

CORPORAL R. B. asks: Am I entitled to the \$90 bonus? I enlisted in 1919. Answer: No; re-enlist in 1922, and you will receive it then with your first month's pay.

P. C. L.—See A. R. 134 as to what foreign service counts double toward retirement. Co. L, 18th Infantry, was in the Philippines from Sept. 20, 1898, to Sept. 15, 1901; from May 1, 1903, to Jan. 15, 1905, and from Nov. 5, 1907, to Oct. 15, 1909. If the organization spent any considerable time in Honolulu en route, the brief regimental history does not show it. If you did spend two months in Honolulu in 1918, then you must count that as single time, making your first period in the Philippines say November, 1898, to September, 1901. For further information apply through channel.

J. D. asks: I have a son in the Navy. How may I get his release on dependency clause? Answer: See the facts in a request to the Navy Department, Bureau of Navigation.

C. G. M. asks: I joined the Navy as apprentice in 1893 and served three enlistments until 1905. Am again in the Navy, joining in 1917. Does my time count for retirement under the new act, sixteen, twenty and thirty years? Answer: Yes; time for retirement need not be continuous.

W. W. B. asks: I am a first Lieutenant of Infantry, date of permanent rank Oct. 9, 1920. Should I desire to transfer to the Cavalry would I receive transportation for myself and wife to first station when transferring at own request? Answer: No; this is for permanent change of station; not to first station under the appointment.

S. M. P.—If you will refer once more to the article on page 259, Nov. 6, you will see that Captain Keene's book is to be published and issued to the quartermaster offices. The book is not on sale. Whether it will be later is not stated.

T. M. B. asks: I was discharged from my commission Sept. 26, 1919, and re-enlisted as color sergeant. The order detailing me to duty with the National Guard reads as follows: "Color Sergeant —, Inf., unassigned, is detailed in the grade of sergeant with the National Guard of — as sergeant-instructor under the provisions of Sec. 36 of the act approved June 3, 1916. He will proceed," etc. (1) Have I lost my rank as color sergeant should I go to a unit where that rank is allowed? (2) Am I entitled to the pay and allowances of color sergeant while on duty with the National Guard? Answer: (1) Enlisted men on duty as sergeant-

instructors with the National Guard are carried on the Detached Enlisted Men's List and their transfer is governed by Circular 325, Oct. 19, 1920. (2) The National Guard is not authorized for giving the pay and allowances of a color sergeant to one on duty as sergeant-instructor in the grade of sergeant.

W. D. asks: What is the origin of the "Order of the Black Star" (French)? What does it signify and for what service is it awarded? I have received the "Cross" of the above order recently. Answer: The Order of the Black Star—L'etoile Noire—was originally a French Colonial order instituted at Porto Novo Dec. 1, 1889, by King Tossa, of Benin, and approved and recognized by the French Government in 1894. It was given to those who worked for the development of French influence in West Africa. The order comes in five classes: 1, highest, grand cross; 2, commander with claque; 3, commander; 4, officer; and 5, chevalier. Originally no one could be nominated to these Colonial awards unless he had had at least ten years of military or civil employment in the colonies. However, time spent in Algiers counted as half as much again, and in other colonies it also counted as double or more than double time. Then in time of war or exploration one could earn one without a required length of service. The present French Government has taken over this order, and during the World War conferred its decorations upon English, American and other troops on account of conspicuous service against the Central Powers.

W. E. H. asks: When will the next examination be held for ex-officers of the U. S. Army to obtain appointments? Answer: Perhaps early in the year; not yet announced. It is believed that the next examinations will be for appointments under the provisions of Sec. 24a, as two examinations have been held under Sec. 24b, and the next form of emergency officers ample opportunity to qualify for vacancies.

F. M. asks: Served three years in U. S. Army; discharged 1911 without honor. Enlisted February, 1918; Regular; discharged per Para. 139 and 150, A. R., April, 1920. (1) Was this a second enlistment with pay? (2) Does such discharge forfeit bonus? Answer: (1) Not having been honorably discharged in 1911, your next service counted as a first enlistment. (2) You have not earned a re-enlistment bonus, unless you have re-enlisted since June 4, 1920.

F. S. asks: Is there an act of Congress or War Department general order or regulation authorizing the discharge of enlisted men of the Army upon application after twelve or more years of continuous service? Answer: No; there is a provision in the Navy for transfer to Fleet Naval Reserve at twelve, sixteen and twenty years.

P. T. W.—No distinctive insignia has been ordered to differentiate enlisted specialists of one corps from those of another.

R. A. P. asks: What is the retired pay of a warrant officer? Answer: Two-thirds of his active pay, active pay being \$1,320 plus longevity of ten per cent. for each five years. Maximum would be \$1,282 on retirement after more than twenty years' service.

J. V. S.—See A. R. 134 regarding time that counted double toward retirement of enlisted men. Service in the United States in the Spanish War or at sea en route to foreign station did not count double. The A. G. can give you your credits toward retirement. Various companies of the 7th Infantry left Alaska at different dates, from September, 1901, to late in August, 1902. You do not mention company.

H. D. S.—There is no authority for flying the flag at any Army post during the entire twenty-four hours in time of peace.

T. H. D.—Submit your question to the Finance officer at your station, or to Finance Department through channel. Third period pay of master electrician under act of May 18 was \$106.80.

J. E. M. asks: Why should a temporary officer who was discharged last year and recommissioned through the July examinations draw the \$60 bonus? Why should he be more entitled to the sixty than an officer who remained in the service and was subsequently discharged to be recommissioned in the Regular Army? Answer: The bonus was granted by Congress not as a reward for service, but as an aid to readjustment to civil life conditions upon separation from the Service.

B. P. T. asks: When a Government insurance is made out to a man's estate does the wife hold all the insurance if there are no children? Can his mother and other relatives, such as a brother, claim a portion thereof in New York state? Answer: In New York state the wife would be entitled to one-third.

SUBSCRIBER.—A non-commissioned officer who accepted emergency commission and was being discharged from said commission and immediately re-enlisting should revert to former non-com. status. He could be reduced only on order of the officer qualified to appoint him, or by sentence of a court-martial.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 29, 1920.

Major and Mrs. Pirie entertained at dinner on Thanksgiving evening for Majors and Mmes. Brigham, Wildrick, Oldfield, Taylor, Mrs. Guilford, of Langley Field, and Mr. Pratt, of New York, who is passing the winter with his daughter, Mrs. Oldfield. Major and Mrs. Maybach entertained at dinner on Thanksgiving Day for Captains Hedge, Williams, Cotter and Lieutenant Schaefer. Col. and Mrs. J. B. Mitchell had as guests for Thanksgiving dinner Captains Anion and Varona, of the Cuban army; Captain Marchant and Lieutenant To-varias, of the Chilean army; Captain Moris and Lieutenant Ruez, of the Peruvian army.

Capt. and Mrs. Bradshaw were Thanksgiving dinner guests of Major and Mrs. McLeary, while Capt. and Mrs. Hutson dined with Capt. and Mrs. Mead. Major and Mrs. Spiller had as their dinner guests Capt. and Mmes. McMullin and Phillips, while Dr. and Mrs. Somerville and Miss Louise Stubbs dined with Major and Mrs. Haines.

Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell entertained at Thanksgiving dinner for their guests, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Hart and Parker Hays of Boston, the parents and brother of Mrs. Mitchell, and also for Capt. and Mrs. Pierce, William Wolf, of Lebanon Valley College, spent the Thanksgiving holidays with his brother, Captain Wolf, and Mrs. Wolf. Mr. and Mrs. De Vivo and Capt. and Mrs. Bradshaw had Thanksgiving dinner with Capt. and Mrs. Grimm, while Capt. and Mrs. Maguire dined with Capt. and Mrs. Lyon, and Capt. and Mrs. Stewart were guests of Captain Barr and his mother.

Col. J. B. Mitchell is on a two weeks' leave and will spend some time at his old home, Syracuse, N. Y. Major and Mrs. Swan and two small daughters passed Thanksgiving with Mrs. Swan's parents at Alexandria, Va. Mrs. Jane Bollene is visiting her father and brother at her farm near Richmond. Major Henderson and Ella Sue Henderson went to Clay Hill Farm, near Winchester, Va., for the holidays, and Mrs. Henderson returned with them to spend several months at the Shorewood. Capt. and Mrs. Bowering for the Thanksgiving holidays were guests of Mrs. Bowering's aunt, Mrs. Lincoln, and Colonel Lincoln, of Camp Eustis.

Among those going to the Army and Navy game were Majors and Mmes. Norton and Myer, Capt. and Mrs. Hayden, Lieut. and Mrs. Young, Captains Ingelhart, Campbell, Terry, Varona, Lieutenants Bullen, Burr, Cassidy, Chittling, Coe, Denison, Dillon, Donnelly, Doolittle, Ellis, Fowler, Gay, Goff, Harriman, Harris, Hayden, Himmler, Herron, Hinder, Lemnitzer, Louest, Lowry, Lunn, MacMillan, Reiersen, Kuntzer, Romain, Rousseau, Schabacher, Smith, Strickland, Sturman, Trimble, Turnbull, Walker, Walsh, West, Williams, Winslow and Young. Captain Atwood went up early in the week to attend his brother's wedding and later went to New York for the game. Miss Natalie Berry spent the week before Thanksgiving as guest of her sister, Mrs. H. E. Nichols, and Major Nichols, at West Point, and went with them to the game.

The return of the game was received at the club on Saturday afternoon and a large crowd of Army and Navy supporters were present. Captain Lynn and Lieutenant Schaefer were at the telephones and Major Englehart was in charge of the board on which the game was played. Later dancing was enjoyed.

A Thanksgiving hop was held at the Artillery School on Friday evening. Captain Adams being in charge of the arrangements. Col. and Mrs. Phillips receiving. Before the hop Major and Mrs. R. K. Herring entertained at dinner for



Uniforms and Equipments FOR OFFICERS

Send for Catalogue
HARDING UNIFORM & REGALIA COMPANY
22 School Street
BOSTON

Col. and Mmes. Spinks, Mitchell and Huggins, Majors and Mmes. Maybach, Peck and Gray. The same evening Major and Mrs. G. Delano gave a supper party for Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Majors and Mmes. Brigham, Smith, Bowen, Chambers, Wildrick, Oldfield, Haines, Sinclair, Englehart, Capt. and Mmes. Hinman, Bradshaw, Armstrong, Dr. and Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Mosley, Lieutenants Schaefer and Poulson.

Major Marion Battle has arrived here for station and has been assigned to the Coast Artillery School, where he will act as director of the field officers' course. Congratulations are being extended to Major and Mrs. Pratt on the arrival of a small daughter, Bonita Barbara, on Friday, Nov. 26.

Mrs. J. B. Mitchell entertained with a supper party on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Spinks, Majors and Mmes. Maybach, Smith, Gray and Oldfield and Major Battle. The same evening Major and Mrs. Brigham entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Huggins, Majors and Mmes. Haines and Sinclair, Mrs. Cardwell and Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey, of New York, who were their house guests. Sunday Major and Mrs. F. H. Smith entertained at supper for Col. and Mrs. Spinks, Majors and Mmes. Maybach, Herring, Gray, Englehart, Mrs. Mitchell and Dr. and Mrs. Somerville. Mrs. M. B. Willitt and her mother, Mrs. Oliver, of Newport News, lunched with Major and Mrs. McLeary on Saturday. Major L. Worthington Mosley, Inf., joined his wife and little daughter, who are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hinman, for Thanksgiving.

Mrs. E. A. Lynn entertained the Pill Bridge Club on Wednesday, those present being Mmes. Barr, Mead, Haines, McMullin, Mosley, Hinman, Wolf, Eby, Hutson, Cole, Hauser, Maguire, Phillips, Hayden and Ostrum. The Sewing Club was entertained by Mrs. James C. Hutson on Monday, those present being Mmes. Hauser, Cole, Hayden, Mitchell, Lynn, Eby, Phillips, Maguire, Bradshaw and Bollene.

A Musical Club has recently been formed at Fort Monroe and officers elected as follows: Mrs. J. H. Pirie, president; Mr. Mead, of the Fort Monroe school, vice president; Major D. N. Swan, Jr., secretary-treasurer. The board of directors consists of Mmes. Gray, Smith, Pearson, Myer, Mead, Major Henderson and Mr. Herrington, of the Y.M.C.A. The first concert is scheduled for the Liberty Theater Dec. 22, when a chorus of fifty, directed by Mrs. Pirie and accompanied by two pianos and a full orchestra, will render the opening and closing numbers, and the program will include a violin solo by Mrs. Bowen, piano number by Mrs. Spiller and tenor solo by Lieutenant Stillman. Rehearsals for the Christmas concert are now going ahead with enthusiasm. A gymnasium class was recently formed among the officers' wives, meetings being every Tuesday afternoon at the Y gymnasium. Mr. Webb directs the class, with Mrs. Delano as assistant and Mrs. Pirie as pianist. Mrs. Newford is class leader.

Sunday, Nov. 21, Major and Mrs. Pirie entertained with a wild duck dinner for Major and Mrs. Herring, Ralph Herring and Major and Mrs. Sinclair.

LANGLEY FIELD.

Langley Field, Va., Nov. 20, 1920.

The Langley Field Times, the bright little post publication, notes that Major and Mrs. Daniel R. Chase have returned to the field after an extended tour of New England, which they made in their new limousine. They covered nearly 8,000 miles of road while away. Capt. R. B. Harding has also returned to the post, having been absent for nearly five months on duty at Carlislewood Field. Mrs. D. A. Rupp is visiting friends at Collinswood, N. J.

Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, assistant to the Chief of Air Service, has been spending several days here. Lieut. Lewis W. McSpaden is home again after a month's hunting trip near Staunton, Va. Lieut. O. J. Stockman, who was stationed here for some time with the lighter-than-air forces, has received his discharge from the Service, having been rejected for service in the Regular Army because of physical disability, much to the regret of his friends. He left here on Nov. 18 for Washington, D. C., however, where he will enter upon new duties, in a civilian capacity, as chief of the gas section, balloon and airship division, office of the Chief of Air Service. The best wishes of their many friends go with Mr. and Mrs. Stockman in their new field of activity.

Capt. L. R. Knight has reported to the Field Officers' School for the purpose of taking a course in aerial tactics. The Times relates that "flying against time, one of Langley Field's finest D-H planes lost out by a margin of twenty minutes in a race with his majesty the stork, both of whom were headed toward Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., on Nov. 13. The plane carried a most interested not to say excited occupant, the person of Lieut. W. H. Clare, who forgot his duties as C. O. of the 19th Airship Company, post exchange officer and a dozen other duties, long enough to make a flying trip to Washington in order to pay his respects to his new commanding officer, who he understood was expected to report at that place." The Times, with increasing enthusiasm and excitement, continues: "With the good old Liberty hitting her off at 110 to 120 miles per hour, and he be privileged to extend first greetings. But alas! a missing motor caused a return to the field, the hurried take-off in another plane and the loss of some time in getting fairly under way. And when he arrived the stork had already been there, paid his compliments and departed, leaving behind for the admiration and adoration of a happy father and mother a beautiful baby girl."

FORT HUACHUCA.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Nov. 23, 1920.

A very entertaining minstrel show, under the management of Corporal Scott, was given Friday and Saturday nights. The proceeds of the first night went to the Recreation Fund; that of the second for the benefit of the cast.

Lieut. J. M. Shelton was host at a dinner given at the "Chinaman's," followed by bridge at his quarters. Those who attended were Mrs. O. C. Ogden, Mrs. Frank Hawks, Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. MacNabb, Capt. and Mrs. E. L. N. Glass and Colonel Winans. Capt. and Mrs. Richard W. Cooksey, Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Duke, Capt. F. H. L. Rider and Lieut. J. M. Shelton were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe S. Parker for dinner Saturday. The party attended the minstrel show. The Officers' Club was recently presented with a handsome moose head by Capt. J. F. R. Scott, who has hunted big game extensively. The huge moose was killed by him after a fierce encounter in the woods of Canada.

The second race meet was held Nov. 13. These races are held every other Saturday afternoon and are a welcome diversion to all. Colonel Winans has built a splendid new half-mile oval track three-quarters of a mile north of the polo field, suitable for field day sports as well as racing. The winner of each race received a silver cup. In the enlisted men's quarter of a mile Sergeant Bennett won on Veterinary Detachment horse No. 5. Lieut. Horace Sampson took first place in the officers' half-mile event, riding Troop H horse No. 66. By clever riding of Troop I horse No. 20 Private Allen won the third race, enlisted men's half mile.

The Marshall Nellan Productions Company of Hollywood, Calif., has arrived. The beauty of the surrounding country,

"The Fourth Division IN THE World War."

THE HISTORY OF THE SERVICES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE FOURTH DIVISION IN THE WORLD WAR
JUST PUBLISHED

368 pages. 57 Illustrations. 5 Maps.

For those not on the original subscription list a limited number of extra copies have been ordered and may be purchased for

\$3.00 per copy

from

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
Garden City, L. I., N. Y.

All other correspondence, regarding subscriptions, etc., should be addressed to

**The Commanding General
Fourth Division, Camp Lewis, Wash.**

together with Arizona's constant sunshine, has proved ideal for a setting for the two of Mr. Neilan's productions commenced elsewhere, and to be completed here, "Custer's Last Stand," in the picture titled "Bob Hampton's Placer," is to be staged beyond Sentinel Hill, the men of the regiment taking part. Various officers of the regiment donned the uniform of the "Garry Owens" and enacted the parts of Custer's officers. "Not a Drum Was Heard" is the title of the other picture. Members of the company are quartered with the officers' families and at the Officers' Club. The guests of Colonel Winans are Miss Marjorie Daw, Miss Jane Novak, Mr. Marshall Neilan and Mr. Howard Hawks. Through the courtesy of Mr. Neilan and Mr. Hawks a regimental review was filmed. The 10th Cavalry Organization Day pageant was taken. These negatives are to be preserved with the regimental records.

Lieut. and Mrs. Froitzheim leave in a few days for Fort Bliss for station. Lieut. George W. Reyer has arrived to replace Dr. Froitzheim. Colonel Winans entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Duke and Lieut. and Mrs. MacNabb. Capt. and Mrs. R. W. Conkey, Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe Parker were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Glass at dinner Sunday.

Lieut. O. C. Newell, whose marriage to Miss Mary Andrews, of Atlanta, Ga., takes place next week, gave a dinner to the bachelors of the post, following which the party attended the picture show. Those present were Lieutenants Shelton, Gailley, Brady, Sampson, Huston, Boone and Reyer. Mrs. MacNabb entertained at luncheon Mmes. Ogden, Hawks, Glass, Conkey and Scott.

CAMP LEWIS NOTES.

American Lake, Wash., Nov. 22, 1920.

Major Gen. Charles H. Muir addressed the Kiwanis Club of Tacoma on Armistice Day at the Commercial Club. The General reminded his hearers that war is not over and that we should be preparing strenuously to strengthen our military resources. General Muir and his staff attended the recent military assembly dance at the state armory in Tacoma.

The 5th Infantry, in command of Col. W. H. Jordan, held an indoor athletic meet at the Butte Building on Friday evening. The companies of the regiment competed for points and many novel events were run off. The program was in charge of Capt. Floyd R. Waltz, who was assisted by other officers of the 5th. The 4th Division band furnished music during the meet. Thirty candidates for the camp basketball team met this afternoon at the Butte Building. The team for this season promises to be one of the best ever organized at Camp Lewis.

A feature photograph, with the men of the camp arranged to form the living words, "Camp Lewis," was taken Friday afternoon near Camp Headquarters Building. It is planned to use the photograph for recruiting purposes.

Col. Ralph R. Parrott, A.G.D., has been relieved from duty as adjutant of the 4th Division, and has left for Fort McPherson, Ga., to assume the duties of adjutant of the 4th Corps. Colonel Parrott has been the leading golf exponent of the 4th Division, and has taken a prominent part in the tennis competitions. He was a member of the board of governors of the Camp Lewis officers' club.

Lieut. Col. George A. Hunt, C.W.S., will arrive at Camp Lewis on Nov. 29 to open a chemical warfare school for the officers of the 9th Corps Area. A course of instruction designated to last until Dec. 11 has been arranged, and officers and men from different organizations within the corps area will attend the school.

The Camp Lewis Recruit Educational Center, under command of Lieut. Col. H. T. Matthews, has been sending out exhibition parties in connection with local Americanization programs, and a great deal of interest has been shown in the demonstrations, indicating great accomplishment in the way of the rapid development of American ideals.

The Division Tank Unit, Company C, 328th Tank Battalion, is expected to arrive at Camp Lewis on Nov. 23 from Camp Meade, Md.

The Camp Lewis football team, which made such a fine showing in the past season, contained the following in the lineup: Britton, right end; Hall, Hayes and Phillips, right tackle; Rodman, right guard; Hartman, center; Paronbaugh, left guard; Kennedy and Crawford, left tackle; Urban, left end; Matlock, quarterback; Roderick, left half back; Zimmerman, right half back; Saul and Houck, full back.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Nov. 22, 1920.

On Friday the ladies of the post assembled at the Officers' Club for a bridge party, at which Mmes. Eli A. Helmick, Arthur S. Cowan and Robert Blanchard were the hostesses. At five o'clock the officers of the post joined the party. Mrs. H. P. McCain assisted with the serving of tea, which was followed by dancing. Mr. and Mrs. John I. Marshall entertained a number of Army people from Fort Sheridan with a dinner-dance at their home in Highland Park given in honor of Miss Marie Morrissey, of New York, who is well known as a contralto singer.

Col. and Mrs. Eli Helmick entertained on Thursday with a dinner for Major and Mrs. E. O. Saunders, Miss Florence Helmick and Lieut. Walter Bush. Major and Mrs. Edwin O. Saunders left on Sunday for Millersburg, Ky., where they will spend two weeks at the home of Mr. William Saunders. Col. H. P. McCain will spend the Thanksgiving holidays at the home of his sister in Mississippi.

Col. and Mrs. Blanchard and Mrs. Lee were guests of Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood at a theater party for the opening night of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, which presented "Jacquerie." At a dinner given at her quarters in the post Mrs. Norris, chief nurse of the hospital, entertained Col. and Mrs. Champe C. McCulloch and Col. and Mrs. Blanchard.

On Thursday night the Hyde Park Y.M.C.A. celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, when Major Gen. Leonard Wood unveiled a memorial tablet dedicated to its soldier dead.

Miss Simson, Chief of the Nurse Corps, U.S.A., made a brief visit to Fort Sheridan on an inspection trip and was guest of honor at a dinner given by Miss Goodwin, hostess for this purpose, which included Mrs. Leonard Wood, Col. Frank B. McCoy, Col. and Mrs. McCutcheon, Col. and Mrs.

Blanchard, Col. Chauncey B. Baker, Mrs. Norris, Major Charles G. Hutter and Major Wilson. Mrs. Frank Lewis, of Chicago, had as her guest at a luncheon at the Chicago Athletic Club Mrs. A. S. Cowan and Mrs. Lewis, the wife of Gen. E. M. Lewis.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 21, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas G. Pearce were dinner hosts on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. John B. McDonald, Major and Mrs. George Gillis, Mrs. H. D. Baxter, Major and Mrs. William White, Mrs. Thomas H. Rees and Col. Edmund Wittenmeyer. Mrs. William White entertained at a large luncheon on Thursday in honor of Miss Dorothy Duke. The affair was given at the Woman's Athletic Club.

A great many dinners were given this past week in honor of Major and Mrs. Albert S. Bowen prior to their departure for Major Bowen's new station at Camp Lewis. Major and Mrs. Harry D. Offutt were dinner hosts in their honor, as were also Major and Mrs. Edward G. Huber, Major and Mrs. Thomas D. Woodson and Col. and Mrs. Ernest Gentry. Col. and Mrs. Gentry entertained at a dinner for ten, followed by bridge. Major and Mrs. Bowen left the early part of the week for Major Bowen's new station.

Major Philip Faymonville was host at a dinner at the Bohemian Club on Tuesday in honor of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William S. Graves, who leave shortly for the Atlantic coast. They have been extensively entertained during their stay in San Francisco.

Major and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant 3d have arrived in San Francisco from Washington and are established for the winter at their home on Pacific avenue. Since their arrival they have been extensively entertained both by civilians and the Army set.

The regular fortnightly hop, which took place on Friday evening in the hop room of the Officers' Club, was preceded by an unusually large number of dinners. Among dinner hosts were Col. and Mrs. Charles K. Berle, who entertained at a large dinner in honor of their guest, Miss Anna Lee Troby, of Butte, Mont.

Major and Mrs. William White are contemplating spending the Christmas holidays at Santa Barbara with friends. Mrs. Andrew Chaffin left for the East last week on account of illness in her family.

San Francisco entertained at many affairs this week given in honor of the officers of the U.S. ships New York, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Idaho and Wyoming, which arrived in port the early part of this week. Among the large affairs given in their honor was a tea-dance, which took place on Wednesday afternoon in the Venetian room of the Fairmont Hotel. Among the patronesses were Mmes. Robert H. Smith, Leroy Linnard, Alfred Glassford, Francis Langton, John M. Ellicott and William Hummer. Among the young girls who had tables were Misses Anne Peters, Betty George, Lorna Williamson, Betty and Elena Folger, Constance Hart and Helen Garritt.

SECOND DIVISION.

Camp Travis, Texas, Nov. 21, 1920.

The men of the 2d Division will have an opportunity to learn farming by attending the 2d Division Vocation School of Agriculture, which has been established at Camp Travis. The farm consists of a 400-acre tract west of Camp Travis and along the Salado Creek and the right of way of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. This tract provides for the training of the prospective farmers in stock raising, dairying, irrigation and ranching. The school is under the direction of George G. Snow, an instructor for twelve years in the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College. He has for his assistant Joel L. McGregor, formerly dairy specialist for the Houston Chamber of Commerce.

On Nov. 13 the 23d Infantry left Camp Travis for the target range at Camp Bullis for supplementary target practice. The march was made in two days in the face of a "Norther" and rain, which combined to make the march most disagreeable. However, only two cases of sickness were reported as a direct result of the march, and on Nov. 21 the regiment returned to Camp Travis, making the march in one day.

Col. A. T. Owenshine has assumed command of the 23d Infantry. Mrs. Owenshine arrived in San Antonio on Nov. 13 and is at present visiting at the home of Major Gen. and Mrs. Harbord.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Phillips announce the birth of a son, born Nov. 13.

Col. Harvey W. Miller, adjutant of the 2d Division, is ordered via Washington to the City of Mexico for temporary duty, reporting to the Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy.

A boxing and wrestling tournament will be started at Camp Travis, Dec. 1, under direction of Lieut. A. C. Day. One bout a week is to be held at the Camp Travis Theater and it is probable that prizes and medals will be awarded.

THIRD DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Pike, Ark., Nov. 26, 1920.

Mrs. E. M. Lewis returned on Nov. 23 from a visit in Milwaukee. The 13th Field Artillery entertained the officers of the 2d Division football team and the officers and ladies of the 3d Division at their new clubhouse with a tea in the afternoon and a dance in the evening. Col. and Mrs. T. N. Horn received, and the refreshments were served by the ladies of the 13th Field Artillery. The new clubhouse, attractive in every detail, was beautifully decorated.

Col. and Mrs. O. B. Rosenbaum arrived last week and are living in camp. Colonel Rosenbaum will command the 7th Infantry. Col. and Mrs. George E. Lovell left Monday for Joliet, Ill., where Colonel Lovell will be military instructor in the Joliet high school. Miss Katherine Johnson entertained at her home at Camp Pike last Friday evening and was assisted by her parents, Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Johnson. Games and dancing were enjoyed until midnight. Those present were Misses Hazel Shillcutt, Elizabeth Brandt, Elsie Johnson, Althea Harper, Helen Rice, Elizabeth Lenhardt, Dan McIntyre, Ward Rice, Jack Long, Jimmy Hubbard, June Shillcutt and Lan Place.

Last Sunday Miss Lucy Taylor arrived from San Francisco to be the guest of Major and Mrs. S. G. Brown. Major and Mrs. F. H. Turner left for Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday. Major Turner, who is known to Marne men as chief of staff, 3d Division, during the greater part of the time the division was in Germany, has been detailed as inspector-instructor of Infantry of the National Guard of Ohio.

Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Dalton arrived last week from Fort McPherson, Ga., and are occupying quarters with Col. C. F. Andrews. Lieut. Robert A. Willard spent the week-end in Little Rock with friends. Lieut. and Mrs. M. Chamberlain on Wednesday were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. S. G. Brown, 7th Inf. Capt. Z. N. Estes and Capt. H. H. Ristine were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Mann, of Little Rock, at a Thanksgiving dinner, and later attended the charity ball.

Lieut. Col. George L. Goodrich arrived Nov. 24, and will assume the duties of camp inspector. Mrs. Goodrich will join her husband in a few days. Brig. Gen. E. M. Lewis and E. C. Davis returned Monday noon from Fort McPherson, where they have been on a board. Major and Mrs. S. G. Brown entertained at dinner Col. C. F. Andrews and Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Dalton. Lieut. H. W. Bobrink left Friday for Fort Riley.

The enlisted men of the Motor Transport Company entertained 100 ladies at a Thanksgiving dinner at the Hostess House and with dancing in the afternoon. Sterling's orchestra playing.

The Marne football team defeated the 2d Division in what was the most thrilling game of the season, the score being 7-0. The day was ideal for football and the attraction and the favorable weather brought out the largest crowd of the season. It looked like every man in camp was there and there was a liberal civilian patronage. The spirit of the 3d

Have you read

SEA POWER IN AMERICAN HISTORY

By

Herman F. Krafft and Walter B. Norris

Associate Professors of English, U. S. Naval Academy

FOR the first time describes comprehensively the decisive influence of sea power on American History. Of eight American wars, six have been won by sea power. This is not all, for sea power as here discussed includes the development of the merchant marine and of shipbuilding activities in which America has several times led the world. Other chapters sketch the personalities of the great leaders in American naval and maritime annals, and show their influence on our national ideals.

REAR-ADMIRAL Wm. S. Benson, Chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board, says in his introduction: "We should be governed by the lessons pointed out by the authors."

Price \$4.00

Published by THE CENTURY CO. New York City

Division seemed to be embodied in the 300 soldiers of the 76th Field Artillery, who marched on the field before the game, led by their band, playing "Mazette from Gay Paris." Between halves the soldiers staged a snake dance on the field, and two bands gave the fans music with their football. It was a gala day for the 3d Division.

The annual charity ball held Nov. 25 at the Hotel Marion was a brilliant event, with several hundred guests present. The grand march was led by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. E. M. Lewis. Mrs. Lewis wore a gown of black velvet and carried a bouquet of roses.

SEVENTH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Funston, Kas., Nov. 20, 1920.

Armistice Day was celebrated by the enlisted men of the 13th Infantry Brigade with a large dance. Music was by the 13th Infantry Brigade band.

The football team of the 5th Engineers played the Fort Riley team last Sunday afternoon. Both teams were hard fighters and about evenly matched, the final score being a tie, 7-7.

Major Gen. Omar Bundy, commanding the 7th Corps Area, arrived in camp yesterday afternoon for an inspection of the camp and division. Immediately upon his arrival a review and inspection of the troops and transportation was held. General Bundy later inspected the various schools and barracks in camp.

As a result of a collision of two motorcycles on the Golden Belt Highway through camp, Pvt. George W. Eyheusen, of the 7th Military Police Company, was killed and Corpl. Walker L. Moore, of the 8th Field Artillery, was injured. The accident occurred at dusk, and it was stated that neither motorcycle was traveling with lights.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 22, 1920.

Fifty friends accepted the hospitality of Mrs. Harold Scott and Mrs. Paul Gibson Friday for a bridge-tee at the Officers' Club. The tea table was presided over by Mmes. Shockley, Phalen and Munson. Assisting were Mmes. Croft, McCormack, Hoisington and Snapp and Miss Yeater.

Col. and Mrs. Morris E. Locke were the motif Friday evening of a most beautiful and elaborate social function given by Col. and Mrs. Frank Hopkins. The guests included the officers attached to the Artillery Corps stationed at the garrison and their wives. Mrs. Ola W. Bell, Mrs. Samuel Ham, Mrs. W. K. Naylor and Miss Reaume served. The guests who enjoyed the occasion included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Drum, Col. and Mmes. Blakely, Naylor, Doyle, Green, Ham, Bell, Bundel, Burt, Holbrook, Robinson, Williams, Lawson, Pratt, Majors and Mmes. Brunzell, Glassford, Cubbison, Jones, Kilbourne, Rehkopf, Smith, McNair, Morrison, Osborn, Mrs. Blackburn, Misses Burt, Josephine Murray and Reaume, Colonels Merrell, Lanza and Griffin, Major Joseph Davis and Lieut. Dale Houghland.

Major and Mrs. Howard Miller were dinner hosts at the Green tea room Saturday honoring Colonel Battle, C.A.C., house guest of Major and Mrs. Worcester. The guests were Col. and Mrs. R. P. Reeder, Col. and Mrs. William F. Hase, Major and Mrs. Philip H. Worcester and Major Joseph R. Davis. Miss Josephine Murray, of Los Angeles, is the guest of Major and Mrs. R. P. Pratt.

On Thursday the Altar Guild of Fort Leavenworth entertained with a charming tea at the Officers' Club in honor of Mrs. Frank C. Rideout, wife of the new chaplain of the garrison. The guests included all of the ladies of the garrison, Col. and Mrs. Arthur M. Ferguson entertained with a dinner Friday evening for Col. and Mrs. E. B. Fuller, Col. and Mrs. Willey Howell and Col. and Mrs. James Hanson.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Harold Scott left Saturday for New York, to sail Dec. 6 for Coblenz, Germany, where Colonel Scott will be chief of the dental service, A.F. in G. Announcements have been received here from Col. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Cheever of the marriage of their daughter Helen to Mr. Stewart Cornelius Maxey on Nov. 10 at Atlantic City. At home after Dec. 1 at Thomasville, Ga.

Mrs. Condon C. McCormack presided at a luncheon on Thursday for Mmes. Cooper, Williams, McClure, Smith, Pearce, Forsythe, Weeks, Seaman, Shockley, Johnson, Scott, C. Miller and Miss McDermott. Major and Mrs. Jerome G. Pillow entertained at a dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Col. and Mrs. J. M. Phalen, Major and Mrs. Victor Foster, Mrs. F. W. Sibley and Major Charles Bunt. An informal tea for thirty guests was given Friday by Mrs. Marcus B. Stokes, honoring the young bride of Major Horace Fuller, house guest of Col. and Mrs. E. B. Fuller. Assisting in entertaining were Mmes. E. B. Fuller, Houston, Weeks, Reed, Mitchell, Reeder and T. Miller.

Col. and Mrs. N. F. McClure, who have recently arrived for station, were honored guests at a handsome dinner party given Friday by Col. and Mrs. Malvern-Hill Barnum. Major and Mrs. Edgar King entertained with a dinner Thursday in compliment to Col. and Mrs. Barnum and for Col. and Mmes. Shockley, Rosenbaum and Whipple.

Col. and Mrs. W. G. Pearce entertained twenty-eight guests at a beautiful dinner on Saturday at the Green tea room. Those who contributed to the program of the Fort Leavenworth Musical Club at the meeting on Tuesday were Mmes. Frank D. Webster, Thomas Duncan, William Morrison, W. C. Short, R. E. Beebe, Hugh A. Drum, Edward R. Stone,

Kistler, Lesh & Co. TANNERS

Oak Sole Leather—Belting Butts

332 Summer Street
Boston, Mass.

TANNAGES

ST. MARYS—MT. JEWETT
BURKE

CABLE ADDRESS—HIXFENAL

Lowe A. McClure, Miss Reaume and Mr. Wilson. The leader was Mrs. Herbert B. Crosby.

Bids will be called for within a few days for the construction by contract of the large \$400,000 Army motor repair shop to be placed at Fort Leavenworth. The plans were brought last week by Lieut. Col. Edgar S. Strayer, head of the Motor Transport Division, Q.M.C. They provide for a building 1,000 feet long and 250 feet wide and the construction to be of steel and concrete. Most of the large building will be one story, but a portion will be two stories, where the offices will be on the mezzanine floor. The building will be divided into separate departments, some of which are spring repair, blacksmith and welding, wheelwright and tire repair, trimming and upholstering, paint shop, body and carpenter shop, motor repair, four chassis bays, machine shops, electrical equipment and carburetor shop, motorcycle repair shops, axle and transmission repair shop, tool room, salvage room and stock room. The departments will provide for the training of men in thirty-two different trades, many of them of a highly mechanical nature. It is planned to teach soldiers the trade connected with the making and repairing of all kinds of motor transportation vehicles. Former soldiers in the Disciplinary Barracks who are well behaved and want to take up vocational training will be offered a chance to do so in the shops. All the machinery for equipping the different departments is now on hand at Camp Holabird, Md., ready to be shipped here. The machinery is said to be worth \$800,000. Everything indicates that the main building will be erected this winter and the motor shops be in operation next summer.

The Army chapter of the Eastern Star gave a box social Friday evening at the Army Service Club, when guests numbering over 200 were entertained. Representatives from the order came from Atchison, Leavenworth and Lansing and the members of the Service Club were also guests. Before the dancing a splendid musical program was enjoyed, contributed to by Mrs. Charles Tholen, Miss Reaume, Mrs. Hawkins and Mr. Charles Wilson.

The gymnasium at the Army Y.M.C.A. was filled with a large crowd at a boxing tournament put on Wednesday night. The gymnasium has just been finished and painted and it is a fine place, properly fitted up for athletic events. The first bout on the boxing card was between Johnny Mac and Johnny Tagler. The second was put on by Shirley and Montgomery, and the third was between Sibbie and Higgins. This was the final bout of eight rounds. Sibbie is a young fighter that is coming to the front. In the bout he showed both speed and good foot work.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 27, 1920.

Mrs. John A. Barry gave a bridge party on Monday for Meses. Cameron, Winn, Hawkins, Willard, Smyser, Cavanaugh, Williamson, Cheney, Wainwright, Peed, Cunningham, Fleming, V. V. Taylor, Wiltshire, Neal, Hunter, Eastham, Misses Cameron, Landes and Hawkins.

The Tuesday Afternoon Bridge Club met with Mrs. Hawkins. Mrs. George P. Peed gave a tea on Wednesday for her guest, Mrs. Bondell, who came over from Fort Leavenworth for a few days. Mesdames McGlachlin and Cameron poured tea and coffee. Meses. Ralph Parker, J. B. Thompson and Miss Elizabeth McGlachlin assisted.

The officers of the school staff of the Cavalry School on Nov. 24 gave a reception and dance to welcome the student officers of the school. The dance, which was well attended, was given in the Red Cross building recently turned over to Fort Riley. The newly painted hall was decorated with flags, and supper was served in an adjacent hall connected with the dance hall by a covered passageway.

Lieut. John S. Winn, Jr., with his bride, from Louisville, Ky., spent several days with his parents, Col. and Mrs. J. S. Winn, of this garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Winn are on their way to their station at Camp Travis, Texas. Col. and Mrs. Hayne had as guests for dinner before the hop on Wednesday Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Bach, Major and Mrs. Stearns and Mrs. Peabody. Major and Mrs. Harding Polk spent several days last week with Major and Mrs. Chamberlain.

HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., Nov. 19, 1920.

During the week the officers and enlisted men of the Air Service who spent a week on the Island of Maui, for the purpose of general reconnaissance of that island, returned to Luke Field. Two formation flights were made on consecutive mornings over the famous Crater of Haleakala, the largest extinct crater in the world. Prior to this, only on one occasion had any airplane been flown over this spot; that was several months ago, by planes from Luke Field. On the earlier flights a large part of the beauty of the crater was obscured by clouds, which form regularly each morning over the crater, several hours after the sun has risen. For that reason the later flights were made in the morning before the clouds had formed. At an altitude of 12,000 feet the yawning cavity of the crater, measuring over ten miles in diameter, was plainly visible. Inside of the main crater were minor craters—200 to 800 feet in height, much resembling large old hills from the air. The course taken by the last lava flow, which according to history was about 400 years ago, is plainly seen where it broke through one side of the crater wall and poured into the sea. The first aerial photographs ever taken of Haleakala were snapped on the last flight.

On Oct. 29 the Air Service acted as hosts to their Army, Navy, Marine and civilian friends at a Halloween masquerade party given at the Service Club on Luke Field. The snappy jazz orchestra on the islands played. The clubhouse was elaborately decorated and there was a bar with its kegs, mahogany top, foot rail, pictures of pugs and chorus girls, and a swinging door, with cider, doughnuts and hot dogs on tap throughout the evening. A mock air raid was put on by two night flying planes, which gave a spectacular, acrobatic demonstration.

On Nov. 9 Capt. Morris H. Forbes, under the auspices of the Schofield Service Club, staged a program of boxing at the local ring, which was filled to capacity fully an hour before the bouts were scheduled to commence. The music was by the 17th Cavalry band. Andy Biddle, 17th Cav., welter-

weight champion of Hawaii, defeated Danny Cohen, 44th Inf., champion of the Allied Forces in Germany, in a ten-round bout by a decision. During the opening rounds Cohen showed better ring generalship, but Biddle's stamina was greater and towards the end the doughboy received a whipping. Cohen went down three times for a count of nine, but was game to the very end, and the beaten always came up for more, the gong saving him a few times from the final count. The preliminary bouts were of four rounds each and were all good. The opener was between Vic Moran, M.T.O., and Young Clegg, 17th Cav., with the former earning the decision. Battling Jean, 17th Cav., seemed to be winner right along over Kid Alfred, Sig. Corps, but although the latter got a beating and a knockdown he came back and knocked Jean out. Spider Kelly, 17th Cav., got a decision over Young Mac, 35th Inf., although it looked as though it might have been a draw. Iron Jaw Fontana, 17th Cav., and Battling Harrel, 44th Inf., put up a grand battle and went to a draw. The special event of the evening lasted two seconds. Freeholder, 17th Cav., landed a sleep punch on Battling Deluna, of Pearl Harbor, when the latter rushed to meet him, and Deluna went down with the gong still echoing in the breeze. The semifinal was between Smiling Miller, Pearl Harbor Athletic Club, and Kid Burphy, 44th Inf. The event was a six-round bout to a draw, with both combatants hitting each other with everything but the water bucket. It was a continuous clinching affair and Miller avoided all impending blows dexterously in that manner, wearing his opponent down considerably. It was a good mix-up and the fans were heartily applauded.

The second Observation Group at Luke Field regrets the departure of Lieut. R. O. Searle, former Group Operations officer, who is returning this week to the States to accept his discharge. Lieutenant Searle's severance from the Air Service is going to mean the loss of one of the foremost students of bombing in the Army, and one of its most efficient and liked officers.

The extensive construction project at Luke Field, which includes the erection of buildings and installation of equipment amounting close to a million dollars, has been resumed after a delay of several months. Three large warehouses and ten sets of officers' quarters have been begun.

Schofield Barracks is again a busy center of training, military, educational and vocational training occupying the full time of the officers and enlisted men. There are in operation a number of schools, chiefly: The School of Arms, The West Point Class, School for Company Clerks, School for Farriers and Horseshoers, School for Bakers and Cooks, Unit School for Non-Commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men, Educational Schools and Vocational Schools. Regimental and battalion parades are held by the 44th Infantry every other day. A new regimental standard received this week by the 17th Cavalry occasioned a formal ceremony of parade and escort to the colors by the 17th Cavalry. Preliminary instructions to supplementary target practice have been in progress during the week. The 13th Field Artillery is engaged in overhauling motorized equipment recently received.

Mass boxing has been introduced and each organization now devotes fifteen minutes a day to this exercise, under competent instructors. A school for the instruction of non-commissioned officers in mass boxing has also been established, and is under control of the commanding officer of the School of Arms. Serious attention is being paid to provide for adequate recreation and amusement necessary, due to the increase in the garrison. Four motion picture theaters are in operation and are crowded nightly, and plans are being made to open one more in the near future at the upper post. The new recreation center at Schofield will soon be a reality.

CHINA EXPEDITION.

Tientsin, China, Sept. 20, 1920.

Today marks the close of the summer season, and for the first time since target practice started, May 15, the entire regiment, less Cos. C and D, is assembled in Tientsin, and plans for winter schedules are under way. The summer has been most pleasant, though exciting at times. The 3d Battalion left for Leishuang, where the target range is, on May 15, after a month at spring, when some excellent records were made. They proceeded to Chingwangtao, where they established a record at making a splendid camp, which was in turn enjoyed the entire season by the remainder of the regiment. Most of the families of the married officers in the 3d Battalion enjoyed the month's vacation in the tent camp of Chingwangtao. Those who were members of the camp were Mrs. J. M. Robinson and two children, Meses. J. W. Thompson, Robert C. Macon, William F. Johnson, Albert D. Foster, Walter Keitcham, Thomas X. Stark, and Mrs. Floyd Harding, and Peggy, who remained the entire three months. Lieutenant Harding being camp supply officer. Major George S. Woodward and Mrs. Woodward also spent the month with the 3d Battalion. On July 15 this sunburned and happy crowd returned to town, and turned over the camp to officers and families of the 2d Battalion, who, having completed the target season, traveled to the beach camp after a serious interval. Before the 2d Battalion could get under way for Chingwangtao, civil war in China broke out, and for a few days the situation was serious. Troops were assembled in Tientsin, and after the famous "one hundred telegrams" had been received the 2d Battalion proceeded to Tientsin, where they waited action. The Machine Gun Company, under command of Lieut. Harry N. Rising, did a hurried tour of duty at Tongshan—time thirty-six hours—and they were hustled back to the city. Col. and Mrs. Under Capt. Robert Barton remained at Chingwangtao on guard duty. For a few days it looked as if there was to be real excitement. The city was filled with refugees, both Chinese and white, carrying household goods in automobiles, in Pekin carts, on mules and on hand trucks. Many camped for days in the open spaces. There was fighting within twenty miles of the city. The rail road to Pekin was cut several days, but the Allied Specials was commissioned in a few days. A daily train to Pekin was running, and the situation was serious. This special, consisting of an engine and a few cars, carried an officer and small detachment of men from each body of national troops stationed in Tientsin. French, British, Japanese and American troops were included on the train, which continued to run for about two weeks. Finally an armistice was signed and the 1st Battalion, under command of Major D. B. Crafton, proceeded to the Rifle Range, and the 2d Battalion, under Major Lee D. Davis, went to the beach camp.

This 2d Battalion, under Major Davis, is a "pretty close corporation" and a more congenial, happy crowd would be hard to find. The three weeks went too quickly, with moonlight picnics on the beach; all-day trips on burros to the Great Wall of China at Shanhaikuan and Peitaho; daily swimming parties; dances on the tennis court and Y.M.C.A. movies. Many a quiet evening was spent about a driftwood fire on the beach, telling yarns and chatting. The officers and families of the 2d Battalion are Major and Mrs. Lee D. Davis, Lieut. and Meses. Floyd Harding and Peggy, T. N. Stark, B. E. Moore, H. B. Sepulveda, Capt. R. D. Bell, Lieut. J. I. Wood, S. C. Hilton, A. R. C. Sander, Clark H. Mitchell and R. D. McGiffert. Meses. James Garza, J. C. Sepulveda and R. MacD. Graham were members of the camp also.

Major and Mrs. Davis were hosts at a beach party the night before camp broke up. Refreshments were served before a huge fire and games of all kinds were enjoyed. The members of the officers' mess presented a beautiful tea cloth to Mrs. Harry B. Sepulveda, in appreciation of her services in running the officers' mess.

Co. G, under Capt. R. D. Bell and Lieut. C. H. Mitchell, remained at Tongshan to do guard duty until the regular troop roster is resumed.

The 1st Battalion proceeded to Chingwangtao, under command of Major Crafton, and the families joined the camp on Aug. 27. Mrs. Crafton and Pat, Mrs. Graham and Bobby, Mrs. Garza and Philia, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Harding and Peggy, with Major Crafton, Capt. J. M. Lancaster and Lieutenants Graham, Nichols, Wright, Gibney, Archibald, Swift, Clear, Marsh, Littlefield and Bonwell made up the camp.

The transport Merritt arrived Aug. 18, bringing a number of non-officers and their families to the medical garrison. Col. and Mrs. George H. Scott with two children, Major O. H. Stanley and wife, Capt. I. H. Pelzman, Capt. and Mrs. Gilbert Harter, formerly of the 15th Infantry, were passengers on the Merritt, en route to their homes in Tongshan. Captain Harter has just been retired. Colonel Taggart, from McKinley, was



IN THE FRONT LINE

CHOCOLATES, CANDIES

5c to \$5.00 the Box

Candies of Character

Officers at Post Exchanges or Ship Stores write for Free Samples and Prices.

WALLACE & CO.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

one of the many tourists who enjoyed a four-day trip to Pekin and Tientsin.

Mrs. George Wallace, wife of Major Wallace, M.C., Capt. D. C. Hutton, M.C., Capt. and Mrs. John Ewell were outgoing passengers on the Merritt.

Lieut. J. I. Wood celebrated his birthday anniversary with a julep party at his apartment, in the ex-German concession. Some one destroyed Jerry's "mint bed," so the juleps were missing, but the party was a huge success, enjoyed by Major Davis, Lieutenants Hilton, Sander, Prouty and Lieut. and Mrs. B. E. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Sepulveda and Mrs. Sepulveda, sr., Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Ketcham and Capt. and Mrs. Pelzman.

The results of target practice were fairly good considering the many disadvantages to be overcome. Officers qualifying as experts were Major D. B. Crafton, Capt. R. C. Macon, Capt. J. F. Daniels, Lieutenants Nichols, Hilton, Garza, Clear, Dunkelberg and Mitchell. Private Colburn was high man in the entire regiment, and with Sergeant Durham and Private Rockwell from Co. D made a splendid record for that company.

CAMP STOTSENBURG.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Oct. 20, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes have been house guests of Major and Mrs. Herbert E. Mann since their arrival in the post, pending the fitting up of the commanding officer's quarters. Col. John W. Heard sailed Friday for the homeland. Prior to his departure, the residents of the town of Margot presented him with a massive hammered silver punch bowl as a token of esteem. Colonel Heard founded Margot about six months ago. It is located near the southern boundary of the military reservation. The Colonel's purpose in founding the town was to provide a healthful sanitary place in which the members of the command might seek wholesome recreation and entertainment in the proper environment under military supervision, and also to establish a shopping center. His undertaking has succeeded in a thoroughly gratifying manner, as Margot is now a thriving town with a population of about 3,000, well laid out streets, good roads, a park and numerous business establishments with excellent sanitation, maintained by the military authorities.

Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Reese sailed Friday for a trip to China and Japan. They expect to return to Stotsenburg in about a month.

Lieut. Hugh B. Waddell, regimental athletic officer, 9th Cavalry, returned from Manila Thursday with his victorious relay team, bringing with them numerous cups and medals won in the Knights of Columbus relay race held in Manila Tuesday, running from Fort McKinley to Manila. The team demonstrated that it could do as well dismounted as mounted, and carried away the honors easily. The teams finished as follows: 9th Cavalry, 1st Philippine Infantry, 2d Philippine Infantry, 1st Philippine Artillery, 27th Infantry and Air Service. At the conclusion of the race an elaborate banquet was served at Lerma Park. In the evening an excellent entertainment was given at the Stadium.

On Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Harold B. Gibson entertained at dinner Lieut. and Mrs. Roland A. Isker, Miss Consuela Mix and Lieut. Gustave A. Guenther. The Thursday Morning Bridge Club met at the home of Mrs. William L. Barriger. Mrs. Frederick A. Ward gave a morning bridge at her home on Thursday. Chaplain Louis A. Carter, 9th Cav., has recovered from his recent operation and is able to leave his quarters again.

Lieut. and Mrs. Christopher C. Strawn on Thursday had as dinner guests Col. and Mrs. Alfred E. Kennington, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard H. Ballard, Lieut. and Mrs. Martin F. DuFrene, Miss Beatrice McClary and Capt. Charles T. Phillips. Col. and Mrs. Alfred E. Kennington entertained Col. and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes at dinner on Friday.

Major and Mrs. Alden motored from Manila Friday to be week-end guests of Major and Mrs. Benjamin L. Carroll. Friday for Major and Mrs. Jose Perez-Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Earle S. Neiland and Mr. Ryan. Major and Mrs. Benjamin L. Carroll gave a dinner on Friday in honor of Major and Mrs. Alden, entertaining Major and Mrs. Bruce E. Brewer, Capt. and Mrs. Richard B. Trimble and Majors Claude R. Cummings and I. B. March.

A dinner party was given on Friday evening by Lieut. and Mrs. Richard H. Ballard, who entertained Miss Beatrice McClary, Miss Stephenson, Lieut. Hugh B. Waddell and Charles L. Webber. Lieut. and Mrs. Wolcott P. Hayes left for Baguio on Friday to spend a few days prior to their return to the States. Mrs. Benjamin L. Carroll entertained at bridge on Friday for Meses. R. B. Trimble, D. S. Perry and R. H. Ballard.

Mrs. Charles E. Morrison had bridge Saturday for Meses. Carroll, Perry and Ballard. Lieut. and Mrs. Roland A. Isker entertained Mrs. Martin F. DuFrene at luncheon on Saturday.

Mrs. Alexander L. P. Johnson entertained at a buffet supper on Sunday for a large party of friends.

Mrs. Charles E. Morrison entertained at bridge on Monday morning for Mrs. Roland A. Isker, Mrs. William L. Barriger and Miss Consuela Mix. Lieut. and Mrs. Martin F. DuFrene entertained Major and Mrs. Samuel Kaufman at bridge on

Rapid Reconnaissance and Sketching

By Major C. O. SHERRILL

This book was adopted by the War Department for use in examinations in schools for the Regular Army and National Guard, and is used in the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and by the U. S. Marine Corps. The subjects discussed are as follows: Sketches; Scales of Sketches; Measurements made in Sketching; Estimation of Distances.

Methods of Measuring Horizontal Directions; Instruments Used in Position and Outpost Sketching; Estimation of Slopes; Estimation of Differences of Elevation; What Military Sketches Should Show; Classification of Sketches.

Methods of Sketching; Horizontal Location of Points; Methods of Contouring; Execution of a Position Sketch; Methods of Work; Contouring the Sketch; Points to be Observed in Sketching; Execution of Outpost Sketches.

Execution of Road Sketch; Methods of Work Dis-mounted; To Locate Horizontal Details; Contouring the Road Sketch; Road Sketching Mounted; Execution of Place Sketches.

Topographical Reconnaissance Reports; Road Reconnaissance; River Reconnaissance; Reconnaissance of Railroad, Wood or Forest, Mountains, Camp, Position. Exercises in Sketching.

Price, \$1.25, postpaid.

Other books by Major Sherrill

Military Map Reading.....\$0.90
Military Map Reading and Sketching (Including Contouring).....1.50
Military Topography.....2.50

Write for our NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG.

MILITARY AUTHORS—Send us your manuscripts for careful consideration.



The Collegiate Press
George Banta Publishing Co.
Menasha, Wisconsin.



Monday evening, Mrs. Benjamin L. Carroll gave a morning bridge on Tuesday for Mrs. Crane, Perry and Ballard.

On Wednesday evening a reception was given by the officers and ladies of the post at the officers' club as a welcome in honor of Col. and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes, Colonel Rhodes having been assigned here to duty as commanding officer. Those in attendance were Col. and Mrs. Kennington and Going, Majors and Mrs. Mann, Perez-Brown, Lackey, Carroll, Brewer, Crane, Tulcar, Brown, Poole, Kaufman, Johnson, Majors Cummings, March, Stupis, Duty, Olfphant, Capt. and Mrs. Trimble, Sims, Perry, Marx, Hollister, Constant, Captains Candie and Phillips, Misses Clary, Davis, Mix, Dorothy, Virginia and Carolyn Kennington, Mann, Washburn, Weder, Stephenson, Miller, Lieuts. and Mrs. Ballard, Hammond, Disher, Barriger, Bell, DuFrenne, Floyd, Gibson, Hartman, Isker, Jett, Long, Morrison, Peck, Straun, Tudor, Walker, Ward, Nelford, McDonald, Swelley, Fowler, Clark, Lieutenants Alexander, Boko, Bocky, Brown, Coulton, Franklin, Gorman, Guenther, Hunsinger, Hill, Hunter, Horne, Logan, Morton, Pettierew, Phillips, Pierce, Richards, Stansbury, Woodruff, Waddell, Meyer, Webster, Blaney, Longfellow, Russell, Martin and Ball. In the receiving line with Col. and Mrs. Rhodes were Col. and Mrs. Kennington, Major and Mrs. Crane, Major and Mrs. R. S. Brown and Major Cummings.

Major and Mrs. John A. Crane, with their son and daughter, Alden and Mary, returned this week from a trip to China and Japan. They visited Chingwangtso, Peking and Tsingtau, China, and Nagasaki, Japan.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., Nov. 17, 1920.

A pretty bridge-luncheon was given at Bay Terrace, Vallejo, Thursday, by Mrs. C. V. McCarty, wife of Lieutenant Commander McCarty. Present: Mrs. C. S. Kerriek, C. Conard, S. S. Dickinson, C. J. Clebourne, H. F. Odell, S. P. Vaughn, Green, Tobey, Wolfard, P. J. Lowry, M. C. Baker, West, McDaniels, McMillan, B. R. Peoples, R. S. Leachman and McCall.

Appropriate observance of Armistice Day was an event of Thursday, with the Distinguished Service Medal presented to Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Haislip, while war crosses were presented to Capt. E. L. Beach, Comdr. C. S. Kerriek, Capt. H. W. Osterhaus, Capt. J. D. Beuret, Lieut. Comdr. Philip Seymour and Lieut. J. S. Trayer. A battalion of sailors and one of marines was drawn up in front of the Administration Building and there two ceremonies took place in a drizzling rain, a large number of spectators witnessing the exercises, at which all officers of the yard and station were present.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Swanberg have arrived from Washington and are located in Vallejo. The former has reported for duty at this yard. Lieut. F. X. Maher and children are visiting Mrs. Maher's family in Vallejo while the Melville is at Mare Island. Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Van Voorhis are at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, en route to the Philippines. Comdr. and Mrs. J. Leroy Neilson, now in San Francisco, are receiving the congratulations of friends on the birth of a daughter. This is the third child in the family.

Miss Betty George has arrived from the East and joined her mother in San Francisco, where they will spend the greater part of the winter. Miss George later going to Southern California. Mrs. Harvey S. Haislip and Mrs. F. J. Lowry were joint hostesses at a bridge-ten Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Charles Conard gave a large bridge party on the evening of the 9th. Nine tables played. Lieutenant Commander Willett, M.C., and Mrs. Willett had as their guest last week Mrs. Starr, of San Francisco, for whom they entertained at a bridge-dinner, the guests being Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Ellicott, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Odell, Madame McDaniels, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. McDaniels, Wolfard, Jenkins, McMillan and Kelly, Lieut. Comdr. Roscoe Martin, Mrs. Tobey and Ensigns Simpson and Lademan. Prizes were won by Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Ellicott, Mrs. Starr and Mrs. Frank Kelly.

Mrs. J. M. Ellicott spent the week-end in San Francisco as the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. Shea. They were guests at the Ellicott home the previous week, when Mrs. Ellicott gave a tea in their honor, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Osterhaus, Capt. and Mrs. Haislip, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles S. Kerriek, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. F. J. Crowell and Mrs. Tobey.

Brig. Gen. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., has arrived in San Francisco and is making his home at the Bohemian Club at present. Mrs. Barnett being still in Washington, D.C., but planning to join him later. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles S. Kerriek gave a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Hugo W. Osterhaus, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. Coombs, Rear Admiral Charles W. Parks and Capt. Templem P. Potts.

Capt. Henry F. Gleason, who left the yard in September when he resigned from the Service after seven years' duty here as hull officer, arrived from the East to-day to appear to-morrow before the Congressional committee on base sites as an advocate of Mare Island's claims. He is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hugo W. Osterhaus. Accompanying the committee will be Admiral Robert E. Coombs, Rear Admiral Charles W. Parks and Capt. Templem P. Potts.

Mrs. Albert J. Geiger gave a children's party last Saturday in honor of the ninth birthday anniversary of her daughter, Anne.

THE AMERICAN FORCES IN GERMANY.

The Amaro News, organ of the American Forces in Germany, in recent issues gives various news of interest to the Service. Capt. and Mrs. Eugene Villaret arrived at Coblenz from the United States on Oct. 20. Lieut. Harold K. Coulter was a patient in the station hospital as the result of a fall from his horse, a bone in his hand having been broken.

Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., commanding the A.F. in G., and Mrs. Allen were the guests of A. Bachman, American representative of a German company, engaged in wine making, whose vineyards are at the historic castle of Cochem on Oct. 20, when a demonstration was given of the making of wine. A dance followed. Others in the party were Col. David L. Stone, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Edward A. Sturges, Major and Mrs. F. S. Andrews, Major S. G. Talbot, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Burwell, Lieut. J. H. Henry and W. D. Sumner, Mrs. F. Goodrich and the Misses Florence Miller, Florence A. Sumner and A. Brooks. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Albert R. White celebrated their eleventh wedding anniversary on Oct. 20 by a dinner party at the Officers' Club. Among those present were Majors and Mrs. R. Warren and G. M. Peck, Major O. G. Skelton, Capt. and Mrs. R. F. Thompson, Lieuts. P. Mallet and H. B. Lewis and Misses Florence Miller and Florence A. Sumner.

Lieut. James H. McHenry on Oct. 21 was host at a dinner party, at which the guests included Lieuts. H. T. Allen, Jr., W. B. Sumner, W. M. Dunn, E. W. Searby, Charles Hutchinson and P. Mallet and the Misses F. A. Sumner, Florence Miller, Taylor, MacLain and Evans. On Oct. 23 Major and Mrs. P. H. Bagby entertained at dinner at the Officers' Club for Capt. and Mrs. H. M. Pinkerton and T. C. Peyton and Lieut. W. M. Dunn and Miss B. Taylor, while Chaplain E. P. Easterbrook and Miss Easterbrook had as guests at dinner at the club on the same day Chaplain and Mrs. P. Evans, of the British army, Capt. G. Wright and Miss Gladys Easterbrook. Col. and Mrs. W. H. Hays also had as dinner guests Major and Mrs. B. H. Dean and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Evans. Major H. W. Stephenson, on duty at Antwerp, visited France on fourteen days' leave. Col. W. H. Johnston and Miss Johnston, Major and Mrs. Eugene Santschi, Jr., and Lieuts. F. E. Miller and H. A. Deas were guests at a party given by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Harry E. Knight at Genevaburg recently. Capt. L. Romeburg, Signal Corps, gave an interesting lecture to the officers of the 50th Infantry at the Officers' Club, Mayen, the subject of his address being the functioning of the Signal Corps and its relation to other branches of the Service. Motor Command 34 has been awarded the silver cup offered by the Salvation Army to units having the highest percentage for good conduct during September.

General Allen and the commanding generals of the British, French and Belgian armies on the Rhine were interested observers of the first day's shoot at the Inter-Allied small arms competition at the Hershbach range on Oct. 26. U.S. Army gunners romped home first in all of the 37-mm. and pistol events. Gun No. 1, Capt. W. Torrance, 8th Inf., scored three hits at 600 and two hits at 800 yards, a total of 25, while Gun No. 2, Sergt. W. L. Campbell, 8th Inf., scored the same, a total of 50, as against a total of 35 for two French guns. In the pistol firing event, distance twenty-five yards, slow fire, Capt. Frank P. Coffin, U.S.A., scored 99, the British contestant 95, French 93, and Belgian 84. In three machine gun contests France won with a grand total of 323 points, the British scoring 213, United States 224, and Belgium 27. On the second day in the automatic rifle shoot the United States scored 2,489, British 1,830, French 1,207 and Belgian 377 minus. The standing by nations at the finish of the preliminary rifle shoot was: United States 1,778, British 1,583, French 1,057, Belgian 932.

Col. Frank R. Keefer, U.S.A., chief surgeon of the A.F. in G., on Nov. 3, suffered a fracture of the right leg, and his chauffeur, Pvt. John Hicks, of Motor Transport Co. 335, two broken ribs as the result of an automobile accident. Sergt. H. M. Pratt, Co. K, 8th Inf., died in the station hospital on Nov. 1 following an operation for appendicitis. He had attended the General and Commercial School preparatory to taking the examinations for West Point, and was highly recommended by his company officers for appointment.

A masquerade Halloween party was given by Capt. and Mrs. Harold C. Fellows at their home in Andernach on Oct. 31 in honor of Mrs. Charles S. Murphy. Capt. C. R. Perkins, who has been granted thirty days' leave, effective upon his arrival in the United States, was to leave for the States about the middle of November. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Evans, whose home is in Washington, D.C., and who have been visiting in Coblenz, left there on Nov. 4 for Paris. They intend visiting various places in Europe before returning to the United States. Capt. F. B. Shipp left Coblenz on Nov. 3 to spend two weeks' leave in Italy. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles C. Winnia, who have been visiting friends in Coblenz, returned on Nov. 1 to Paris, where Colonel Winnia is military attaché at the American Embassy. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Albert R. White also left for Paris at the same time. Colonel White is on three months' leave from the United States, and with Mrs. White will tour Europe before returning home.

The last of the series of combat firing problems for Infantry battalions, assisted by auxiliary weapons, was completed by the 2d Brigade on Nov. 4 on the range at Niederzissen, when the 3d Battalion of the 50th Infantry, assisted by batteries of the 6th Field Artillery, a machine gun company of the Provisional M.G. Battalion and two DeHavilland machines from the air forces at Weissen-thurm, punctured the targets. The firing problems were in progress for three days under the supervision of G-3 Section, A.F. in G., and brigade and regimental commanders, Major T. C. Lonergan conducting the officers of headquarters over the entire terrain. The shooting of the Artillery, the 37s, the machine guns, the automatics and particularly the rifles, says the Amaro News, "was accurate enough to make the silhouettes look like sieves." The 1st Brigade maneuvers started on Nov. 5 with the 8th Infantry and its machine gun company, 7th M.G. Battalion and Co. A, 1st Engrs. Among the observers was General Schlopbach, of the Swiss army, accompanied by his aid, Colonel Souderger, who were conducted on a tour of inspection by Col. W. F. H. Godson, American military attaché at Berne.

Lieut. C. D. Glover, U.S.N., athletic officer of the U.S.S. Pittsburgh, arrived at Coblenz on Nov. 8 from Chatham, England, where the ship then was, for the purpose of arranging for a football game between an eleven from the Pittsburgh and one from the A.F. in G., to be played either at Coblenz or at some point in England. Five officers and forty-five men, comprising a de-

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON

suggests to officers and enlisted men in the

ARMY AND NAVY

many special reasons for making a Bank connection in the Headquarters City of the Services.

Pay checks and drafts on the National Treasury are quickly collected; any little trouble is easily adjusted by experts familiar with departmental procedure.

INSURANCE, TAXES,

and other fixed payments made for depositors.

Payments to dependents or others made promptly, at times and in sums as directed.

Safe and profitable investments suggested and made for clients.

Statements on checking accounts made monthly or as requested.

Savings Department pays 3% interest, compounded semi-annually, and money is withdrawable at will. Four per cent. on Certificates of Deposit.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT,

largest in Washington, on street level, is open until 5:30 P.M. daily except Saturdays.

Safe, convenient and quick accommodations, in every necessary financial transaction, is obtained by any officer or enlisted man with a bank account in the

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK

15th and Eye Streets
WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Nearest to Army and Navy Club)

achment of the American Army Polish Relief Expedition, arrived at Coblenz from Warsaw on Nov. 5. The officers were Majors F. H. Dixon, W. P. Baker and James P. Crawford, Capt. P. H. Streiter and Lieut. R. C. Snidow.

The following officers who have been on duty with the A.F. in G., some of whom also served in the A.E.F., a number of them having occupied important details, and who held temporary appointments in the A.F. in G., but who have decided to return to civil life, were to sail on Nov. 23 from Antwerp for New York: Capt. George Cockriel, T. F. Feiker, E. S. Hopps, W. L. McSpedding, W. P. Pinkerton; Lieuts. E. V. Arbuckle, M. E. Baum, P. Doran, J. D. Heinlein, A. W. Holzman, Z. Kimbler, F. W. Lake, P. C. Lienhard, George More, A. K. Nulty, P. Parsons, J. K. Pfeifer, G. M. Reeser, H. Rogers, E. C. Sanders, John J. Smith, J. O. Taylor, J. H. Virnig, W. R. Wall, J. M. Whitley and O. B. Whitt.

The detachment of marines that have been engaged since last summer making maps of the various American battlefields in Europe has finished its work and on Nov. 8 was at Antwerp awaiting arrival of the next transport for the United States, to sail for home. The detachment is under command of Capt. S. C. Cummings, Capt. L. C. Shepherd having had charge of one group of men and Lieut. R. M. Montague, all U.S.M.C., another. Every man in the detachment is a specialist in some branch of mapmaking. Their maps, when finished, will be placed in the National Museum, at Washington, D.C. The detachment arrived in Europe on June 8, traveling on the same transport with Major Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff.

These officers celebrated the second anniversary of the arrival of the 2d Brigade, A.F. in G., in Europe with a stag banquet in Coblenz on Nov. 7: Col. A. J. Greer, C. C. Todd, Majors C. C. Stokely, Eugene Santschi, Jr., R. A. Hill, L. P. Ford, A. C. Evans, H. MacAlpine and Lieut. W. F. Safford. On Nov. 4 Major and Mrs. Harry B. Crea entertained at dinner at Mayen for Col. W. H. Johnston and Miss Genevieve Johnston, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Harry E. Knight, F. J. McConnell, Major and Mrs. Santschi, Lieutenant and Miss Stewart, Major Stokely, Lieutenants Szilagyi and Ratti and Chaplain Cleary. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Barker had as dinner guests at Mayen Capt. and Mrs. William P. Pinkerton, who were to leave soon for the United States. The officers and ladies of the 1st Battalion, 50th Inf., were entertained at dinner on Nov. 5 by Major and Mrs. H. B. Crea. The guests included Major and Mrs. M. J. Gunner, Lieut. and Miss Thompson, Captains Smith and Perkins, Lieutenants Pirtle, Metcalfe, Peters, Hall, Hill, Hart, Arnold, Dahquist, Hopkins and Spield.

A birthday dinner in honor of Lieut. Francis A. March, 3d, was given at the Officers' Club, Coblenz, on Nov. 2. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. S. Sturges entertained at an election party at the Officers' Club the same night. Among those present were Major Gen. and Mrs. Henry T. Allen, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans, Brig. Gen. F. W. Sladen, Col. W. H. Johnston and Miss Genevieve Johnston, Col. and Mrs. W. H. Hay, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. H. Sheen, F. S. Young, R. E. Grinstead, Majors and Mrs. F. M. Andrews, J. C. Montgomery, R. Warren, H. C. McLean, Capt. D. S. Rumbough, A. F. Kingman, Lieut. W. B. Sumner and Miss Sumner, Lieut. C. Hutchinson and J. M. Glasgow, Mrs.

Joseph Tate, Misses F. A. Miller, F. Taylor, A. Dennis and Mr. Homer Sergeant.

Major W. A. McCain entertained at dinner at the Officers' Club Nov. 6, the guests including Majors and Mmes. F. M. Andrews, A. G. Strong, Majors D. A. Robinson and W. H. Haislip and Capt. and Mmes. R. L. Creed and R. Burwell. On Nov. 3 Major W. G. Skelton gave a dinner at the Officers' Club for Capt. and Mmes. D. S. Gray, W. W. Wooley, H. R. Finley, W. A. Rose, J. N. White and Capt. R. H. Dean, J. H. Keith and S. J. Rhode. Capt. R. T. Heard entertained there at dinner the same night for Majors and Mmes. Nelson E. Margetts and J. C. Montgomery, Capt. and Mrs. T. W. Jones, Capt. L. A. Daugherty and Miss Brown, of Paris. Lieut. Guy C. Stafford, the retiring editor and manager of The Amaroc News, and former Staff Sergt. H. M. French, until recently a member of the paper's staff, were guests of honor at a farewell banquet given by the staff of the News at Rhens on Nov. 1. Lieutenant Stafford was presented with a silver-headed cane and Sergeant French with a silver cigarette case. They will remain in Europe during the winter, returning to the United States next spring. Mrs. Sladen, wife of Brig. Gen. F. W. Sladen, Miss Frances S. Bradley and Lieut. W. E. Chickering returned to Coblenz on Nov. 6 from a visit to Paris. They were accompanied by Mrs. Winterbotham and Miss Louise Winterbotham, who were to be guests of Gen. and Mrs. Sladen.

"MADEMOISELLE VERDUN."

"Born on the battlefield"—this is the sobriquet proudly worn by Mlle. Verdun, probably the most aristocratic equine in the United States, and only an Army mule. No recruit is full-fledged in the 15th Field Artillery, now in Texas, until he is permitted to groom and otherwise doll up this regimental mascot—Mlle. Verdun, gold striper, from France. She was foaled on April 16, 1918, on the slopes of Verdun, just four hours after her dam had finished hauling shells for Battery E, 15th Field Artillery, 2d Division, she being a wheel mare in that crackjack battery of the famous "Indian Head" Division. Mlle. Verdun arrived at three a.m., when the artillery fire was at its height. She thrived, and a few days later the battery marched ten miles, the newborn mascot with it, under her own power. Before she was a month old she had hiked another thirty miles in two days, and not a major offensive did the 2d Division pull off that Mlle. Verdun was not in the thick of it. For good measure she hiked a hundred miles to the Rhine, keeping watch with the rest of the Army of Occupation.

"How are we going to get her home?" asked many a first class private of the vet, and the vet passed the buck to the quartermaster. An ironbound ukase had gone out that no animals or such were to go back to the United States, even if they were regimental mascots.

"Oh, very well," said the boys of Battery E. "We haven't fought in France two years for nothing." And behold Mlle. Verdun, mysteriously missing for many a day, bloomed forth again at quarantine on this side of the Atlantic, too late to be sent back. There a relentless veterinary officer thrust her into quarantine, but now she is free, and queen of all she surveys, at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, where they are now recruiting the famous 2d up to full strength again. If Mlle. Verdun were the only child of a millionaire family she could not be more groomed and manicured, petted and fed than she is. To a man the veterans of the 15th Field Artillery have sworn to make her lines fall in the pleasantest possible places.

BANK MANAGER ON NAVY'S ADVANTAGES.

As a contribution to the Navy's recruiting campaign on the Pacific coast, M. C. Pfefferkorn, formerly a chief yeoman in the Navy and now manager of the foreign department of the First National Bank, San Diego, Calif., gave an interview to the San Diego Union on Nov. 9 in which he paid the following compliments to the Service: "I can look my best friend in the eye, whether a father or mother," said Mr. Pfefferkorn, "and say that the ideal place for his or her son, if he has the making of a man in him, is in the service of the U.S. Navy. The day of the rollicking, 'devil-may-care' lazy sailor has long passed. The Navy has no place open for a young man in the least inclined that way. Few will ever successfully pass through the recruiting officer's inspection. If he does, perchance, by deceit, become accepted for service, and later does not evince interest and ambition in the career that lies before him he will be pronounced unfit for the Service and summarily dismissed. As soon as fathers and mothers acquire a clear understanding of Navy life as it is in the present day so soon will there be a firmer inclination on their part to offer their sons an opportunity to follow an honorable profession on the sea. No more practical education can be acquired than that offered in life aboard war craft of the United States. The knowledge acquired in visiting foreign lands is a decided asset, and the life as a whole on board ship is healthy and interesting."

PRaise FOR NAVY AND REAR ADMIRAL SIMS.

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., is the object of an editorial in the London Times of Nov. 26 in which high tribute is paid the U.S. Navy for its co-operation with the British navy in the World War and especial credit is given Admiral Sims, then in command of the American naval forces in the war zone, says a press message from London. These compliments, the Times says, it would have been indiscreet to pay "during the controversies of the recent election period." It adds: "It is history with the many heroes, for every man in that joint fleet was a hero; but the American sailor who is the symbol to us all of that wonderful time of common effort and of common victory is Admiral Sims."

INTERIOR ORGANIZATION AND CADET TRAINING.

In an article on "Staff Organization and the Theoretical Single Mind," Major John C. H. Lee, U.S.A., General Staff Corps, headquarters 6th Corps Area, says, in part: "There has been much talk about handling men—and about West Point methods. Here is a definite fact: the cadet, in the past, has lived through four character-forming years with no true example of sound interior organization ever shown him. In ranks squads were formed for appearance at parade, and for as trivial reasons broken up. The squads never lived together, going on guard as squads, the corporals having no responsibility, nor the sergeants, nor the lieutenants, as such. The 'tac' really did it all. For four years the cadet wasted a splendid opportunity to learn as second



Cold Water

... and a comfortable shave! Is it possible? Sure it is with

COLGATE'S

"HANDY GRIP"

The Refill Shaving Stick

Yes, with cold water,* faces lathered with Colgate's are faces shaved with comfort.

No mussy "rubbing-in" with the fingers is necessary—just work up a cool, refreshing lather with the brush on the face.

Stick, Powder or Cream—
but most shavers prefer the
stick. Send 4c for trial size.

COLGATE & CO.

199 Fulton Street

Dept. 29

New York

* There is a letter in our files from a man who shaved comfortably even on a crowded transport—he knows! (Name on request)

"Lather with Colgate's, then shave with comfort"



Rich in taste but not over-rich

Unlike cigarettes made entirely of Turkish tobacco, Fatimas are not too rich in taste for steady smoking.

There is just the right proportion of Domestic tobaccos in Fatima's Turkish Blend to offset the "heaviness" of Turkish smoked straight. You'll like Fatima's pleasing taste.

FATIMA

CIGARETTES

Stetson's Officers' Dress Shoes and Puttees



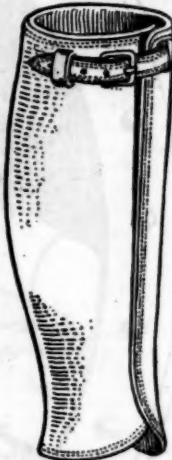
Style 41

This is distinctively an *off duty shoe*, and yet may be worn with comfort and satisfaction in light *field or camp duty*.

Made of **Brown Shell Cordovan**, it takes an exceptional polish, gives an ultra natty effect and wears well.

The upper is cut *one inch* higher than usual to fit perfectly under regulation puttee.

The heavy single sole is reinforced with fibre. This excludes dampness and cold.



Cordovan Puttees in perfect shade to match shoes. Made spring bottoms or full leather strap.

Style 40, Another Officer's Model, is Built of Brown Norwegian Veal

Write for illustrated folder—Mail orders carefully filled—Free delivery U. S. A.

STETSON SHOPS
INC.
DISTRIBUTORS OF THE STETSON SHOE CO.'S PRODUCTS
5 East 42d Street, New York City
Factory: South Weymouth, Mass.

Think of **Flyosan**
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
INSECT EXTERMINATOR

The new aid to sanitation

It is used in a spray

FLYOSAN makes it so easy to keep a ship or barracks free from vermin—whether it is roaches in the storerooms and pantries, bed bugs in bunks and hammock nettings, flies or ants in the kitchen and galleys, or moths in lockers and wardrobes—that it seems actually to be "built to fit the Army and Navy." FLYOSAN destroys all insects so quickly and thoroughly that it is difficult to believe that it contains no poison.

NEVERTHELESS

FLYOSAN is absolutely harmless—it contains not the slightest trace of poison in any form. Furthermore, FLYOSAN accomplishes its task without leaving any unpleasant odor and it does no injury to fabrics or paint.

FLYOSANITARY means SUPERSANITARY

FLYOSAN is packed in containers from 1 pint to 55 gallon steel drums.

Manufactured by

COLONIAL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Schuylkill Avenue and River Road F Reading, Penna., U.S.A.

Also producing—Phenosan—the quality coal-tar water soluble disinfectant, and kindred articles.

MACHINERY AND FOOTWEAR

¶ No American industry depends upon machinery for its success more than the boot and shoe industry.

¶ No American industry has at its command a more diversified or more highly perfected system of machinery, essential and auxiliary, than the boot and shoe industry.

¶ More than 550 different machines are used in shoemaking of all kinds, for the manufacture of boots and shoes is a complex business. In the making of a Good-year welt shoe, for instance, there are 140 different operations.

USMC

USMC

USMC

¶ The many types of machinery available for shoe manufacturers to-day is the result of years of inventive genius and business acumen constructively applied.

¶ Through its wonderful machinery products, some of them almost human in action and results, and its far-reaching expert service, the UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CORPORATION anticipates the needs of shoe manufacturers, lowers their manufacturing costs, and simplifies their manufacturing problems, to the advantage of the general public.

USMC

USMC

USMC

¶ The machinery cost in the manufacture of footwear is no more to-day than it has been for twenty years. It has never been more than six cents per pair, a sum less even than the price of the carton in which shoes are delivered to you at a retail store.

nature the true value of interior organization. The first principle of efficiency in handling men is to give the man a job to handle and then know how he does it, and let him know that you know how he does it. It is little wonder that cadets never learned this. They should learn it by four years of habit so that it becomes as lasting a characteristic as honor and industry. If this were done, if true interior organization were recognized throughout the Service to be worth the price of effort, if not, indeed, as essential to training and character making, we would take a long step forward and earn the compliments we used to feel we deserved: "good organizers" and "able to handle men."

PACIFIC FLEET HUNTERS KILL 500 WILD GOATS.

The Pacific Fleet News, organ of the U.S.S. New Mexico, in its issue of Nov. 15 states that the Fleet hunting party which left in a train tug on Nov. 8 for Catalina Island, Southern California, reference to which was made in our issue of Nov. 20, and which was in charge of Major H. F. Wirgman, U.S.M.C., being composed of a number of officers from various ships of the fleet, with seventy-five bluejackets and marines, returned on Nov. 12. The News adds: "They reported a very enjoyable trip and the slaughter of about 500 wild goats. They were quartered very comfortably in the old Army barracks at Isthmus Cove. Each morning the party took the motor sailer and disembarked at the west end of the isthmus. Line was formed on the ridges and the goats driven out of the valleys and shot as they came up the hills. Detachments from the U.S.S. New Mexico, Idaho, Mississippi, New York and Wyoming and the bluejacket pioneers from the New Mexico formed the party of about ninety in all. Isthmus Cove is an ideal camping ground, with water already piped along roads and plenty of wood handy. If the necessary permission can be obtained it is intended to take the Fleet marine regiment over to the island for a week's camping and field firing when the fleet schedule permits."

DEFENSE NEEDS OF PANAMA CANAL.

Following a study of the military defenses of the Panama Canal by President-elect Warren G. Harding and Senators Hale and Frelinghuysen, who are accompanying him in his visit to the Canal Zone, Senator Harding was apparently convinced of the inadequacy of the defenses, says a press message from Ancon, C.Z. The party made a trip through the canal on Nov. 24 accompanied by Brig. Gen. C. W. Kennedy, U.S.A., commanding the Panama Canal Department, and Rear Admiral Marbury Johnston, U.S.N., commanding the 15th Naval District. The President-elect and the Senators were told that there is only one 16-inch gun on the Isthmus, which is on the Atlantic side, and on the Pacific side guns of no greater caliber than 14-inch, which would be unable to compete with 16-inch guns of a hostile fleet, well out of range of 14-inch guns. The visitors were also assured that the Isthmus defense against aerial attack is not adequate. With the exception of anti-aircraft guns at Gatun, all the locks are exposed to enemy air raids. It was reported that before Senators Harding, Hale and Frelinghuysen left for the U.S. on Nov. 28 they would confer at greater length with General Kennedy and Admiral Johnston about military and naval defense plans.

JAPANESE MILITARY ESTIMATES REDUCED.

Military estimates for the next fiscal year, prepared by the Japanese War Department, total \$115,000,000, a decrease of \$5,000,000 from the present period, says a dispatch to the Chicago Tribune from Tokio. It is added that the expansion of the aerial service is provided for, but otherwise there is a general scaling down.

Dewey Rose, a dusky private in one of the Argonne regiments, was on reconnaissance. Suddenly he spied half a dozen gray-clad figures wearing helmets of unmistakable shape worming their way toward him. Gripping his rifle firmly, he gave himself up to heartfelt prayer:

"Oh, good Lawd, Ah don't know how You am feel inclined to'ard dis heah terrific confliction. If it be Thy will, Lawd, gimme a boost, but if Thou be too proud to fight, jes' look dis way and watch dis boy from Alabam make de world six points safer fo' democracy."—*American Legion Weekly*.

The first sergeant, of brawny arm but slender education, had proceeded well enough with the roll call until he came to the name, "Montague." He studied it for a moment and then took a chance.

"Mon-taig," he roared. There came a titter from a dapper chap in the front rank. "Excuse me, sergeant," he corrected him somewhat primly, "not Montaig—Montag-you, and don't forget the 'you'."

"All right, Montag-you," snorted the top kick. "For that you get three days fatig-you and don't forget the 'you'."—*American Legion Weekly*.

Little Willie: "My papa was a colonel. What was your papa?"

Little Billie: "My papa was a dud sergeant."

Little Willie: "Dud sergeant? What's a dud sergeant?"

Little Billie: "One that didn't get busted."—*Amaroc News*.

"Captain, what do all these vacant spaces in this company mean?"

"Blank files, sir."

"No one is excused from this inspection! Get 'em out here and form a separate detachment on the right."—*Red Diamond*.

Professor: "What fire control systems are used in the Navy?"

Tupee O.: "Pyrene and automatic sprinkler, sir."—*The Log*.

While nailing a packing crate the Q.M. struck his finger with a hammer. "Darns; one-twelfth dozen," he exclaimed.—*The Red Diamond*.



A Safe, Profitable Investment for YOU —an Almond Orchard in California

We now have more than 5,500 acres of almond orchards under successful cultivation for members of our organization and our buyers—many of whom are army and naval officers—only a limited acreage of good almond land left. It's going fast—lack of more available good land now forcing us to bring our selling operations to a close. A remarkable investment opportunity that can't last very long.

Our Last Selling Campaign—Act NOW

In view of the facts set forth above, how can you afford to let this remarkable investment opportunity slip through your fingers? Do you realize what it means to you in the way of a sure steady year-to-year income and in opening the way for you to make your future home in California?

You are now getting your regular pay as an Army or Naval Officer. As a prudent man you no doubt save a part of it against the time of your retirement from active service.

WHERE and HOW to invest this money so that it will bring you the largest financial returns a few years hence is the question which is

now uppermost in your mind. Many of your brother officers have found the answer to this question through a thorough investigation of our vast almond orchard development project in the Paso Robles district.

You know that thousands of men and women have made MORE MONEY than they ever dreamed of making by investing a part of their earnings in California's wonderful productive soil. They have made, and are now making, fortunes out of oranges, lemons, figs, prunes, grapes and other crops that can be grown successfully only in the Sunset State. Right now

The Big Money Is In Almonds

Shrewd investors—not the kind that speculate in oil stocks, mining stocks and fly-by-night get-rich-quick propositions, but men who look closely into every investment project that is offered them—have given our almond orchard development project their most thorough investigation. The more closely they have investigated the more thoroughly have

they become convinced that an almond orchard planted and cared for by our experts is the surest, best money-making investment that they can find. They have backed up their judgment by investing in our almond orchards.

Your Interests Safe-Guarded by Strong Trust Agreement

Every dollar that you pay for the purchase of an almond orchard from us goes to your Trustee—the Country National Bank and Trust Company of Santa Barbara, California—a strong and conservative national bank with assets of approximately \$3,000,000. This money is conserved and expended according to the terms of the trust instrument for the development of your almond orchard and such other overhead expenses as may be necessary to the conduct of our Association for the benefit of each and every tract owner. The trust agreement under which our Association operates offers the largest measure of protection to the buyer that has ever been provided for in any land development project.

Mail Coupon for FREE Book

Most authoritative book on commercial almond growing ever published. Gives facts and figures which prove the remarkable money-making possibilities of our orchard development plan in the Paso Robles district. Beautifully illustrated throughout. Mail coupon or write for free copy.

ASSOCIATED ALMOND GROWERS OF PASO ROBLES
901-906 Lytton Building. 14 E. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago

Associated Almond Growers of Paso Robles,
901-906 Lytton Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Without obligation on my part send me your FREE BOOKLET. Tell me more about your Almond Orchards, price, terms, etc.

Name

Address

City

State

A.N.J. 7-12-4

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers

CLOTHING

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK

Telephone Murray Hill 530
BOSTON NEWPORT
TRENTON, BOSTON 220 BELLEVUE AVENUE

Uniforms for Officers
of the Army, Navy and Reserve
Forces

Hats, Shoes and other Articles of
Personal Equipment

Civilian Outfits
Ready made or to measure

SEVERN SCHOOL

A country boarding school for boys over 14. Attractive location on Severn river seven miles from Annapolis. Careful preparation for COLLEGE and for the SERVICE ACADEMIES. Special attention to candidates for West Point and Annapolis. We give and demand exceptionally thorough work: only earnest boys acceptable. Number of students limited to fifty.

ROLLAND M. TEEL, Ph.B., Principal
Boone, Maryland

LOCKHART

Spiral Puttees



Patented. Made in U.S.A.
"Known throughout the Service"
Regulation for officers in the field
Smart—Comfortable—Efficient
Olive Drab, Marine, Cadet-Gray, Men's
and Boys' size. Light and Heavy Weight
Post Exchanges, your Dealers or write
190 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mfrs. to the Gov't, Military Schools and
Organizations

WHEN YOU GO TO SAN FRANCISCO STOP AT THE HOTEL STEWART

On Geary St., just off Union Square,
close to everything worth while. Good
accommodations at moderate rates.
Breakfast, 50c, 60c, 75c; Lunch, 75c;
Dinner, \$1.25 (Sundays, \$1.50). Municipal
car passes the door. Stewart
Motor Bus meets principal trains and
steamers. It is advisable to make res-
ervations in advance of arrival.

PATENTS WILKINSON & GIUSTA
Patent and Trade
Mark Law
Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.
(Bressi Wilkison, Class '95 U.S.N.A., resigned 1909)
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of
ARMY AND NAVY.
PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in U. S.
and Foreign Countries. Write for instructions.

McENANY & SCOTT

Formerly with Cadet Store, U. S. Military Academy, where "Scotty" was cutter for over 30 years
OUR SPECIALTY "ELASTIC No. 609"
Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipment
12 West 46th St. NEW YORK Tel. Bryant 5961

BETHLEHEM SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION, LTD.

Builders of all types of
Naval and Merchant Vessels

GENERAL OFFICES: Bethlehem, Penna.

BRANCH OFFICES

111 Broadway New York, N. Y. Morris Building Philadelphia, Pa. 141 Milk Street Boston, Mass. 260 California Ave. San Francisco, Cal.

CONDON BROS. & CO.

BROCKTON, MASS.

Manufacturers of Men's Fine Shoes
CONTRACTORS TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

RICHARD T. GREEN CO.

ESTABLISHED 1853

SHIPYARD
Chelsea, Massachusetts
MARINE RAILWAYS

Cable Address—"AT GREEN"—BOSTON

Ship Construction Ship Repairs

OFFICIAL TEXT BOOKS FOR MILITARY INSTRUCTION

The editions published by the Army and Navy Journal can be depended upon as accurately following the official text. Changes are constant and these we are enabled to keep track of through our relations to the War Department.

FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS

With War Department Changes.

BOUND IN FABRIKOID, PRICE, 75 CENTS.

MANUAL OF INTERIOR GUARD DUTY

With War Department Changes.

BOUND IN BRISTOL BOARD, 25 CENTS.
BOUND IN FABRIKOID, 55 CENTS.

The above prices include postage.

The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

20 Vesey Street

::

New York City

Have you mastered these new words?

vitamine	Bolsheviki	escadrille	ace	Taube
Freudian	camouflage	fourth arm	tank	Boche
Rotarian	ukulele	Soviet	lorry	brisanse

and hundreds of others are defined and pronounced in

Webster's New International Dictionary

"The Supreme Authority"



Are you still uncertain, and are you embarrassed when called upon to use these new words, and to pronounce them? Why not overcome this lack of information and class yourself with those who know; those who win success in all lines of activity? Why not let the New International serve you?

400,000 Vocabulary Terms
30,000 Geographical Subjects
12,000 Biographical Entries
6,000 Illustrations and 2,700 Pages
Thousands of Other References

WRITE for Specimen Pages, Illustrations, etc.
Free, Pocket Maps if you mention Army and Navy Journal.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

**PETTIBONE'S
UNIFORMS
for OFFICERS
of the ARMY and
RESERVE FORCE**

Officers' or Enlisted Men's
Catalogs on request.



Manufacturers of High Grade
Uniforms, sold direct to the
individual, for over 50 years.

**PETTIBONE'S
CINCINNATI**

WASHINGTON—Washington L. & Y. Building
SAN FRANCISCO—Pacific Building

3,400,000 Horse Power in Use

New York **The BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.** London

Forged-Steel Marine Water-Tube Boilers and Superheaters

Highest Efficiency. Highest Capacity

Send for new edition of our catalogue, "Marine Steam"



The Antiseptic of Many Uses

Protection against infection of cuts and
wounds, care of teeth, mouth wash,
gargle, cleansing the scalp, lotion after
shaving, personal hygiene.

To protect bottle from breakage re-
move top only of corrugated wrapper.

Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

LISTERINE

A Woman's Right

is to enjoy good health. The secret of
good health is chiefly to maintain nor-
mal activity of the stomach, bowels,
liver, skin and kidneys.

BEECHAM'S PILLS



Largest Sale of Any Medi-
cine in the World.
Sold everywhere.
In boxes, 10c., 25c.

3%

This Bank is under the supervision of
the United States Treasury Department.
Accounts opened with ONE DOLLAR
or more. Interest at 3 per cent. com-
pounded semi-annually.
Advances can be arranged through
your paymaster.

Write today for booklet, "Banking by Mail"
U. S. SAVINGS BANK, Dept. A, Washington, D. C.

Excelsior Belt "Safe"

Nickel plated brass—size 3 x 4 in.
Water-proof. Dust-proof. Burglar-
proof. Fits close, easily reached.
Keeps matches dry, money secure,
on hike or in camp, awake or asleep.
With canvas belt complete.
ONE DOLLAR.
HYFIELD MFG. CO., 21 Walker Street, N. Y. City.



PATENTS

HOWARD R. ECCLESTON

PATENT ATTORNEY

Formerly Member Examining Corps U. S. Patent Office
Class 1910, U.S.N.A.—Lieut., U.S.N.R.F.
Prompt and Personal Service. Write for information
900 F Street Washington, D. C.

Christmas Cards

WITH ENVELOPES. ARTISTIC. UNIQUE

50c assortments—ten 5c cards.
\$1.00 assortments—ten 5c & five 10c cards.
Send money with order. Satisfaction
guaranteed.

H. F. ROWE PUB. CO., Oneonta, N. Y.